REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
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1913

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To His Royal Highness, Field Marshal Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., etc., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to forward to Your Royal Highness the accompanying Report of the Deputy Minister on the work of the Department of Labour of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, all of which is respectfully submitted.

T. W. CROTHERS,
Minister of Labour.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPUTY MINISTER OF LABOUR

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1913.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR,
OTTAWA, July 15, 1913.

To the Honourable T. W. CROTHERS, K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Labour.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1913.

Throughout the fiscal period the prosperity of recent years was continued in a remarkable degree. The figures of immigration again surpassed those of previous years, the arrivals reaching in round figures somewhat over 400,000. There was general industrial activity, and the trend of wages and prices was upward. Industrial disputes were less serious in character than during the preceding year. The number of individual disputes was somewhat larger, but the loss of time from strikes or lockouts was fifty per cent lower than during the preceding year, and so far as the department was informed none of the disputes appear to have occasioned serious inconvenience to the public.

Towards the close of the financial year appeared what were believed in some quarters to be indications of an approaching period of quietness, if not of slight depression. The war in southern Europe and the uncertainty lest it should extend to the greater continental countries have been understood to be a chief factor in producing these conditions. At the time of writing, when the financial year 1913-14 had already well advanced, the situation had not materially changed. The Balkan nations are still at war, with perhaps lessening possibilities of an extension of the area of warfare. Immigration to Canada continues on a larger scale than ever. The crop prospects are of the best, indicating a yield much exceeding that of last year. The building trades are dull as compared with the great activities of late years and there are reports of unemployment at some points. With the passing of the war and the fear of its extension the financial stringency, it is thought, will be relieved, permitting perhaps a renewal of the remarkable industrial activity of recent years.

The trade summary shows an expansion of figures which, contrasted with those of a decade earlier, seems remarkable. The total trade for 1912 for the first time in Canada's history, went over the billion mark, the imports being $675,428,168, and the exports $355,755,800. Returns for 1902 showed a total trade of somewhat under half a billion.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The report of operations under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, is printed in an appendix to the present report. This practice, which has been followed of recent years, has been found convenient in departmental work. Many inquiries continue to be received for statements of proceedings under the Act, as also for the text of the statute, and copies of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act appendix to the annual report are forwarded to inquirers, with such other explanation as the occasion may require.

Industrial disputes generally, it will be remembered, are calculated for the calendar year and not for the fiscal year, thus permitting comparison to be made more conveniently with previous years in the Canadian record and with the records of other countries, which also are calculated usually by the calendar year. The strikes and lockouts recorded during 1912 numbered 150; it is, however, to be noted that many of the strikes were small in extent, involving comparatively small numbers of employees, and not extending to long periods. Thus, although the disputes for 1912 number 150 as against 99 for the year 1911, the time losses, which are usually the truest gauge of public inconvenience and of actual loss to the community, were in 1912, as mentioned above, fifty per cent only of those of 1911; in other words, the time losses for 1912 represented about one million of working days, while those of 1911 were somewhat over the two million mark.

The time losses for the calendar year 1912 were scattered through the various divisions of labour in the following proportions: Fishing, 5,400; lumbering, 4,270; mining, 89,168; building, 114,224; printing and allied, 3,702; metal, 32,325; textile, 1,166; clothing, 306,107; food and tobacco preparation, 2,382; general transport, 82,998; unskilled labour, 449,238; miscellaneous, 8,028; total, 1,099,208 working days. It will be seen that a very large proportion of time losses is debited to unskilled labour, the chief occasion of these losses being a strike of railroad construction workers in British Columbia. A strike of garment workers in Montreal which extended for seven weeks caused also somewhat severe time losses, representing 143,500 working days, while the number of employees concerned was larger than the average, being 4,500. The building trades contributed, as usual, a considerable quota, scattered over various provinces and cities. The mining industry suffered also from somewhat severe disturbances. The coal mines of Nova Scotia, Alberta and eastern British Columbia were practically free of disputes, but in the latter half of the calendar year trouble arose among the miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith on Vancouver island. Some of the mines were closed down and though operations were before many weeks commenced in some of the pits, the

difficulties remained unsettled at the end of the year, and the output was considerably less than normal. This situation continued to the close of the financial year. Anticipating somewhat the events of succeeding months, it may be noted that beginning with May, 1913, the dispute extended to all coal mines on Vancouver island, and the mines generally were largely tied up, the chief properties working being those at Cumberland and Ladysmith where the strike had begun some months earlier and working had been slowly resumed.

The strikes of the year were scattered among the various provinces in about the customary proportions, Prince Edward Island, as usual, escaping any industrial difficulty. Ontario sustained the burden of sixty-seven, nearly one-half the total. Other provinces fared as follows: Quebec, twenty-four; Saskatchewan, sixteen; Alberta, fourteen; British Columbia, ten; Manitoba, seven; New Brunswick, seven; Nova Scotia, four; while one strike affected several provinces.

On the whole it is satisfactory to be able to record the fact that the industrial disputes of the year were generally of a character calculated to affect the community less severely than for some years.

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

The only formal procedure during the year under the Combines Investigation Act was that associated with the Board of Investigation established in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada. This report was received by the Minister of Labour in October, 1912. The Board, it may be remembered, was established in February, 1911, on an order from the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon, of Quebec. The Board was composed as follows: The Honourable Mr. Justice Laurendeau, Montreal, chairman; Mr. W. J. White, K.C., Montreal, nominated by the company; and Mr. J. C. Walsh, Montreal, nominated by the commissioners. Various judicial proceedings, which have been described in previous reports of operations under the statute, prevented the Board proceeding immediately with the investigation ordered, and it was not until November, 1911, that the inquiry was taken up, evidence being then taken at the cities of Montreal, Toronto and Quebec. The actual investigation before the Board closed some time in June, 1912, but the absence from Canada during the summer months of some of the principals in the matter is understood to have delayed the completion of the report. The Board's report is dated from Montreal, October 18, 1912, and is signed by Judge Laurendeau, chairman, and Mr. Walsh, while a minority report was presented by Mr. White. The conclusions of the Board are briefly expressed in the closing paragraphs, as follows:—

> 'Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business, when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.

'Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that—

'The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases, quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale, and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clause 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, 9–10 Edward VII. Chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted.'

Section 23 provides that those who may be held by the Board of Investigation to have been parties to a combine detrimental to the public interests are 'guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs for each day after the expiration of ten days, or such further extension of time as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary, from the date of the publication of the report of the Board in the *Canada Gazette*, during which such persons so continue to offend.' The Board's report was printed in a special issue of the *Canada Gazette*, dated October 26, 1912.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS OF THE YEAR.

The usual special departmental reports have appeared during the year. The Wholesale Prices Report for 1912 is the fourth of the annual reviews on this subject; this report is now regarded in many quarters as an authoritative pronouncement on the price movements of the year. Similarly, the index number which appears from month to month in the *Labour Gazette* is widely quoted through the newspaper press of Canada as an indication of the trend of prices bearing on the cost of living. The index number for 1912 showed a rise of 6·5 per cent over that of 1911. In the summary for the year, printed in Mr. Coats' report, it was shown that the year 1912 fell naturally into three periods: (1) the first six months, in which there was a steady and at times rapid advance; (2) the months of July, August and September, during which the general level fell to a point approximately the same as at the beginning of the year; and (3) the final quarter, in which the movement upward again began abruptly, regaining the loss of the previous three months and ending at the highest point of the year; in other words, 'the index number which in January stood at 133·1, in June had reached 136·6; by September it had fallen to 132·7, and by December it had returned to 136·8. For the year as a whole the number was 134·4, compared with 127·4 in 1911.'

The second annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, that for the year 1912, appeared early in June, 1913. The figures presented in the report showed a considerable expansion of trades union membership. At the end of 1911 the membership had been placed at 133,132; at the close of 1912 these figures had increased to 160,120. The total trades union membership was shown to be comprised in 1883 local branches or independent local organizations. The number of local branches of international organizations was placed at 1,638, these branches representing 136,389 members; the figures indicate an increase of 107 locals and 16,974 members over those for 1911. Of Canadian organizations (not international) there were reported 217 local branches with a total membership of 15,616, a slight increase for the year, and in addition twenty-eight independent bodies, of which sixteen gave a membership of 8,115, thus bringing to the total of 160,120 the membership reported in the 1,883

local branches and independent trade union organizations of all types in Canada at the close of the year 1912.

The report includes a statement showing the trades union membership in the United States and various European countries. From this it appears that Germany with 3,010,346 trade unionists leads all countries in actual membership, Great Britain with 3,061,002 being second, and the United States with 2,282,361 being third. The respective populations of these countries being, however, as it is pointed out, taken into account, Great Britain is the most highly organized country in the list and shows a percentage of union membership to total population considerably larger than that of any other country.

This report, it will be remembered, serves the purpose also of a directory of labour organization, and the department is aware that it has been found, in this form, of much interest and value to officers of local unions. A copy of the report is mailed on publication to the secretary of each local union and copies are distributed also to an extensive departmental mailing list. Inquiries for copies exceeded, however, the expectations, and it will be necessary to print a larger supply of the 1913 report.

FAIR WAGES AND INSPECTION WORK.

These branches of the work of the department have shown considerable expansion during the year. The inspection work, particularly, has been so much developed that it is in the present report discussed in a separate chapter. The requisitions for fair wages schedules from the various departments of the Government have during the year greatly exceeded the demands of any previous year, the total number of schedules furnished being 384, scattered among the various departments as follows: Public Works, 201; Railways and Canals, 77; Militia and Defence, 68; Marine and Fisheries, 24; Naval Service, 10; Interior, 3, Trade and Commerce, 1. The total number of fair wages schedules prepared since the adoption in 1900 of the fair wages policy is 2,754.

These fair wages schedules are prepared, as it is now generally understood, in accordance with the terms of what is known as the Fair Wages Resolution of 1900, and the schedules represent the minimum rates of wages payable to the several classes of labour employed on Dominion Government works of construction throughout Canada, amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. The schedules are prepared by specially qualified officers who visit the localities in which the work is to be performed, ascertaining by careful inquiries from employers and employees generally the figures which should be included in the schedules. There is perhaps cause for gratification in being able to record the fact that these schedules have been seldom called in question. The adjustment of occasional grievances arising out of the alleged failure of contractors to live up to their undertaking with the Government is an important part of the work of fair wages officers.

The permanent establishment on the Pacific coast of a fair wages and inspection officer, mentioned in the annual report for 1911-12, is believed to have resulted most satisfactorily. While the region covered by Mr. J. D. McNiven, the officer transferred to the West, is a vast one, so that he has been required to undertake extensive journeys, yet the change has permitted more effective work on the part of this branch. Mr. McNiven has been during the year called upon to undertake a number of important investigations relating to railway construction. With the continued rapid development of the western provinces and the constantly increasing demand for public buildings, there is every reason to believe that it will before long become necessary to establish other western officers at Winnipeg and other points.

The development of the inspection branch of the department, as briefly outlined in the report of last year, has proceeded satisfactorily, and is believed

to have been effective in materially ameliorating the hardships incident to pioneer industrial conditions.

GENERAL REMARKS.

An important report which at the date of writing is being sent to the printers is that forecast last year relating to strikes and lockouts. This report, which has entailed a careful compilation and analysis of information that had been slowly accumulating in the department, will present a comprehensive statement of all strikes and lockouts from January, 1901, to December, 1912, showing the number of employees affected and the time losses incurred in each strike, together with statements covering the respective years 1901 to 1912 and for the separate periods 1901 to 1905 and 1906 to 1910. Briefly it may be noted, the report shows that during the twelve years under review there were 1,319 strikes and lockouts involving in all 319,880 men (though sometimes, as it is pointed out, the same men will be counted twice or more, being concerned in more than one strike), and entailing a loss of working time for the whole period of slightly under nine million days, averaging time losses, for the twelve years, of 750,000 days annually. Placing on the working day the low money value of two dollars, the time losses for the twelve years represent, say, eighteen million dollars, an average annual money loss of $1,500,000. The figures are sufficiently striking to arrest attention, and the diffusion of information on the subject will be no doubt of value in many ways and particularly in the institution of comparisons as to these matters between Canada and other countries. Arrangements were made looking to the distribution of copies of this report during the late summer months.

The Wages Report, also forecast last year, is well advanced, and it is hoped will be ready by the end of the year. This will be perhaps the most comprehensive and intricate statistical work undertaken by the department. The report, as projected, will form something in the nature of a companion volume to the first report on wholesale prices. The Wages Report will begin with the year 1900, and will trace the movement in wages from that year to 1913, presenting figures as to all trades and recognized divisions or sections of all trades. The information will be collected from every industrial centre of importance in Canada and the report will constitute an interesting and reliable basis for comparisons in later years. The view of the department is that this report will be the first of a series, reports on wages, like the reports on prices and labour organizations, issuing annually.

The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education was not available for formal presentation to Parliament within the financial year. The work involved in the preparation of the report had fallen chiefly on the chairman and secretary of the commission, Dr. Robertson, C.M.G., and Mr. Thos. Bengough. Looking somewhat beyond the close of the fiscal year, it may be mentioned that the commission met in final session late in May and its report and recommendations were handed a few days later to the Minister who laid the same formally before Parliament. The printing of the report, which seemed likely to extend to 1,800 or 2,000 pages and comprised four parts, contained in three volumes, was immediately proceeded with and it was expected that copies would be available for distribution by the late suummer. The department at date of writing was arranging for distribution on an extensive scale.

A statement of the work in some detail follows, arranged by chief branches.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. ACLAND,

Deputy Minister of Labour.

I.—THE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The publication of the *Labour Gazette*, the official monthly journal of the department, has proceeded generally along the lines of previous years, with the development of new features as occasion has appeared to demand.

A departure of considerable interest was introduced towards the end of the fiscal year, looking to securing and publishing fuller details as to conditions affecting female workers in various parts of the country. These matters had been previously dealt with by the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* resident in upwards of fifty important industrial centres throughout the Dominion; and although much material became thus available, it was felt that the subject would be better treated by the appointment in the more important cities of female correspondents, who would specially observe and report industrial conditions of particular interest to female labour. Accordingly, during March, 1913, women correspondents were appointed at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, respectively. A memorandum of instructions, somewhat along the lines of those forwarded to the regular correspondents, and a copy of which was reproduced in full in the March issue of the *Labour Gazette*, was forwarded to each female correspondent. Publication of the reports received from the new appointees was begun in the April, 1913, issue.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The general scope of the leading article which appears monthly in the *Labour Gazette* consisted, as in previous years, of a review of industrial and labour conditions throughout Canada. The matter on which this article is based is largely obtained from the correspondents of the department in the more important industrial centres, whose duty it is to report to the department the state of the labour market and general conditions of industry in their respective localities, the object being to enable the department to give a concise statement as to existing conditions and also to make a forecast of the probable state of employment for some weeks to come. In this connection interruptions to industry through trade disputes, floods, fires and other causes are noted as reflecting in some degree the activity, or otherwise, of the various industries. The main portion of the article is devoted to a summary of conditions of employment in the several industries and groups of trades throughout Canada, with a tabular statement showing the degree of activity in each, in all localities having a population of 10,000 or more. Such features as the crop outlook, which exercises so great an influence upon the industrial situation of Canada, fish catches, lumber contracts, railroad construction contracts, building permits, domestic and foreign trade, &c., &c., are among those which received special notice monthly.

Following the general review are printed the monthly reports of the several correspondents of the department for the various industrial centres of the Dominion. These reports deal with (1) the general condition of the local labour market, (2) the condition of local industries, (3) conditions of employment in the different trades, and (4) similar conditions in the surrounding districts. An extended correspondence is conducted by the department with its representatives in connection with the preparation of their reports in order to ensure accuracy and comprehensiveness in the information supplied. On the other hand, statements contained in the correspondents' reports with reference to such matters as changes in wages and hours of labour, the establishment of

new industries, the organization of labour unions and employers' associations, &c., are used by the department as a basis for further inquiries from the persons or associations immediately concerned.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Following the practice of previous years, the department has published a monthly statement in the *Labour Gazette* relating to Boards established and proceedings carried on under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. The several reports made by the Boards established under the Act have been published in full in the *Labour Gazette* from time to time, as forwarded to the department.

The monthly record of trade disputes in existence in Canada has been maintained as in previous years. In addition, the February issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article dealing with all the trade disputes which occurred throughout the Dominion during the year 1912. This article was considerably more detailed than the similar articles which have been published in previous years. Altogether 148 strikes and lockouts occurred during 1912. It is worthy of note that a great proportion of the strikes and lockouts of 1912 were of comparatively small importance in so far as the number of workers affected was concerned; many of the disputes also were of short duration, being cessations of work pending the arrangement of new wage schedules and working agreements. About 40,511 employees were involved. The loss of time to employees was approximately 1,099,208 working days, which is slightly more than one-half of the number of the previous year. By far the greatest number of the disputes commencing during the year affected workers in the building trades, this industry accounting for fifty-two trade disputes. The metal trade came next with twenty-nine. Nineteen disputes occurred in the clothing trades, including one affecting 4,500 workers in Montreal which lasted for about seven weeks and caused a loss of 143,500 working days. There were thirteen disputes in trades connected with transport, and eleven in the miscellaneous trades.

CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

As in previous years, the department has published in the *Labour Gazette* quarterly articles dealing with changes in wages and hours of labour affecting workers in various industries and groups of trades throughout the Dominion. A statement is also issued in the general summary from month to month, but as this is necessarily compiled at a short interval from the going into effect of the change, it frequently happens that full details are not available for publication in the current issues. These are accordingly obtained for the quarterly articles which were published during the fiscal year under review in the May, August and November issues during 1912, and the February issue during 1913. Reference to these articles shows that the upward tendency of wages continued throughout the year, particularly in the first and last quarters. There were also several instances of decrease in working hours. Altogether, upwards of 44,745 working people were affected by changes in wages or working hours during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, of which number more than 13,400 were employed in the building trades.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.

Each issue of the *Labour Gazette* contains an article on the price movement in Canada during the preceding month under the headings, (1) Wholesale prices, and (2) Retail Prices.

Under the former is given the departmental Index Number of Wholesale Prices for the month. This index number indicates the general price level of 272 representative commodities and is calculated by averaging the percentages or price-ratios which the current price of each commodity bears to its average price during the decade, 1890–99. These commodities are divided into groups and sub-groups, and a table is published each month showing the current level of prices compared with the preceding month and with the corresponding month in the previous year. A statement is also given covering the more important changes in prices, with notes as to market conditions affecting prices in each group. An additional table gives the latest available index numbers of wholesale prices in other countries, with notes as to the most important changes, Great Britain, the United States and France being included.

Under Retail Prices a table is given showing the prices of some thirty staple commodities, including twenty-eight articles of food, with fuel, coal oil and rentals, in the fifty-five cities in Canada having a population of 10,000 and upward. These prices are reported by the local correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* on the fifteenth of the month, with notes as to market conditions affecting prices. From these reports, a statement is compiled for the *Labour Gazette* showing the changes in price in each commodity throughout the Dominion, with notes as to causes.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Statements were published from month to month throughout the year giving comparative figures of building permits issued. The localities to which these figures refer are chiefly those in which there is a system of issuing building permits, returns of which are forwarded to the department by its correspondents, or are obtained by corresponding with municipal officers. Supplementing these monthly statements is an annual article. That referring to 1912 was published in the May, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette.* Statistics for the compilation of this article were sought by the department in municipalities having a population of 5,000 or upwards. Where a system of building permits was not maintained, information was requested from local architects, building contractors and others in a position to furnish reliable information. Figures showing the amount of building in upwards of 130 localities were published in this special article. A noteworthy feature in connection with the building operations of 1912 was the pronounced activity which accompanied the general industrial expansion of the country. Comparative returns relating to the value of building operations in 1911 and 1912 were obtained in the cases of ninety-one localities. In these the total value of buildings erected in 1912 was $219,691,337; and in 1911, $180,194,301, an increase of 21.9 per cent. The greatest amount of building in in any one municipality was done in Toronto, where the expenditure amounted to $27,401,761. Montreal came next with an expenditure of $25,883,690, followed by Winnipeg with an expenditure of $20,562,750, Calgary with $20,394,220, Vancouver with $19,388,322, and Edmonton with an expenditure of $14,446,819. The number of localities for which returns were received showing an increase over the operations during 1911 was sixty-one, while a decrease was shown in thirty localities.

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS.

Besides the agreements included in the statements of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, the following copies of industrial agreements were published from time to time during the past year:—

Agreement between the Builders' Exchange of Edmonton, and the local Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.

Agreement between the Builders' Exchange, of Lethbridge, and the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union.

Agreement in the sheet metal trade at Toronto.

Bill of prices adopted by the Cigarmakers' Union, No. 140, St. Catharines, May 1, 1912.

Agreement between the Master Stonecutters' Association of Ottawa and the Stonecutters of the Ottawa Branch of the Stonecutters' Association of North America.

Agreement between the Golden West Coal Co., Ltd., of Taber, and District 18, U. M. W. A.

An agreement between the Toronto Street Railway Company and a committee of the employees of the company, appointed at a meeting open to all employees of the company, effective from June 16, 1912.

Agreement signed by the Brotherhood of Painters, Local No. 583, Calgary.

Scale of prices of the Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, 1912-1914.

Agreement between Employing Printers and Bookbinders' Association of Montreal and Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, covering book and job offices 1912-1917.

Scales of wages of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada.

Agreement between the Master Printers' and Bookbinders' Association of Toronto and National Printing Trades Council, of Toronto, Canadian Federation of Labour.

Agreement between the Hamilton Street Railway Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America Division No. 107, Hamilton.

Schedule issued by the Saskatchewan Govt. respecting electrical workers.

Agreement between the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Agreement between the Western Canada Power Company, Ltd., and Pacific District Council No. 1, Third District, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; effective November 1, 1912.

Agreement made between the members of the Master Plasterers' Association of Montreal, and Local No. 33, of the Operative Plasterers' International Association, of Montreal; effective January 1, 1913.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

The following special articles have been published in the *Labour Gazette* during the year:—

1. *Legislation enacted by the Dominion Parliament and by the Legislatures of the several provinces during 1912 affecting industrial and labour conditions.*—Under this heading nine articles in all were published, as follows:—

(1) Dominion Legislation, June, 1912.
(2) Nova Scotia Legislation, November, 1912.
(3) New Brunswick Legislation, December, 1912.
(4) Quebec Legislation, September, 1912.
(5) Ontario Legislation, September, 1912.
(6) Manitoba Legislation, November, 1912.
(7) Saskatchewan Legislation, November, 1912.
(8) Alberta Legislation, November, 1912.
(9) British Columbia Legislation, April, 1913.

2. *Strike of Coal Miners in Great Britain.*—The April issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained an article dealing with a strike of coal miners in Great Britain which commenced during March, 1913, and which was in existence for more than a month, directly affecting upwards of 850,000 workmen.

3. *Interim Report on Workmen's Compensation during March, 1912.*—A commissioner appointed by the Ontario Government to inquire into the subject of workmen's compensation made an interim report to the Lieutenant Governor of the province, which was published in full in the April *Labour Gazette.*

4. *Report on various laws Affecting Labour Disputes in Public Utility Services.*—A review of a volume published by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade concerning labour and other laws in Great Britain and the Dominion and foreign countries, respecting strikes and lockouts, formed the basis of an article published in the May issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

5. *Special Regulations for the Protection of Workmen employed in Railway Construction.*—Published in the July, 1912, issue.

6. *United States Legislation for the Prevention of the Manufacture of White Phosphorus Matches.*—An Act providing for a tax on white phosphorus matches and for prohibiting their import and export was approved by the Congress of the United States in April, 1912. The text of the Act is given in the *Labour Gazette* for July, 1912.

7. *Houses for Workingmen.*—The August issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained a short article having reference to the movement throughout Canada, particularly at Hamilton and Toronto, looking to the providing of suitable houses for workingmen.

8. *Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.*—During September, 1912, the Trades and Labour Congress held its twenty-eighth annual convention at Guelph and the various reports in connection therewith were published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

9. *Fourth Annual Convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour.*—The *Labour Gazette* for October, 1912, contained a report on the fourth annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, held at Three Rivers during September.

10. *Forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.*—A brief review of the proceedings of the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held at Ottawa during September, was published in the October issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

11. *Domestic Service at Vienna, Austria.*—Extracts from legislation providing regulations concerning domestic servants employed in Vienna, Austria, were published in the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1912.

12. *Canadian Co-operative Statistics for 1911.*—On the occasion of the completion of the third year of publication of the 'Canadian Co-operator,' a statistical table showing the extent of the co-operative movement in the Dominion, was published and reproduced in the *Labour Gazette* for October, 1912.

13. *Labour Conditions in Great Britain.*—The November issue of the *Labour Gazette* contained the text of a speech delivered before the Canadian Club of Ottawa, by Sir George Askwith, chairman of the Industrial Council of Great Britain.

14. *Dominion Shell-fish Commission.*—A brief review of the proceedings of the Shell-fish Commission which made a tour of the maritime provinces during the latter part of the year 1912, was published in the December, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

15. *American Federation of Labour.*—A report of the proceedings enacted at the thirty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labour was given briefly in the December, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

16. *Deputation of Trades and Labour Congress to Dominion Government.*—A deputation representing the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was received by the Prime Minister in November, and an article having reference to the resolutions presented was published in the December issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

17. *Review of Labour Conditions in Canada during 1912.*—In the January, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette* was published a brief review of labour conditions in Canada during 1912, which showed that the year surpassed all previous ones in industrial and trade activity. The volume of immigration was also greater than during any previous year. A record year from the standpoint of building operations was brought to a close on December 31st. Agriculturists had a good year in spite of a late spring and adverse summer weather, but serious inconvenience was caused by an insufficiency of labour; these conditions also prevailed in respect to railway construction. The lumbering and mining industries had an unusually active year. Throughout 1912 there was an unprecedented activity in manufacturing establishments, factories of nearly all classes working to their full capacity, with overtime in many cases. In this connection, a shortage of skilled artisans and female operators was generally reported. The erection of new plants and accommodation for workmen to be engaged in them stimulated activity in manufacturing and building. A heavy year for transportation companies was reported. Trade and commerce reached its high-water mark, the record of more than a billion dollars being made. Banks reported increased clearings. In spite of an increasing volume of immigration, unskilled labour was almost constantly in good demand, the various railroad construction works and civic improvements keeping unskilled workers busy. At the close of the year the outlook for continued prosperity was unusually bright.

18. *Eight-hour day in the United States.*—The text of an Act limiting the hours of daily service of labourers and mechanics employed upon work done for the United States, or for any territory, or for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which went into effect on January 1, 1913, was printed in the January, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

19. *Dominion Commission on Statistics.*—During May, 1912, the Government of Canada appointed a departmental commission to inquire into the statistics of Canada, and to recommend a policy of co-ordination looking to extension and improvement. A brief review of the report issued by the commission was published in the February, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

20. *British Columbia Federation of Labour.*—An article dealing with the report of the third Annual Convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour, held at Victoria during January, was published in the February, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

21. *Rescue Work in Canadian Coal Mines.*—In the March, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette* an article was published having reference to steps which have been taken in Canada to further the safety of workers in coal mines by the provision of safety appliances. This article was based on a report on Mine Rescue Work in Canada, by Mr. W. J. Dick, the mining engineer of the Canadian Commission of Conservation.

SPECIAL REVIEWS.

A number of publications received at the department during the year were reviewed in special articles as being of particular interest to labour. Some of the publications reviewed in this way were the following:—

1. The report of the commissioners appointed to investigate the sheep and wool industries as carried on in Canada, Great Britain and the United States, reviewed in the April, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

2. A volume published by the Labour Department of the British Board of Trade in response to inquiries which were made in the House of Commons during the autumn session of 1911, and in other ways for information relative to the Canadian and other laws in the British Dominions and in foreign countries respecting strikes and lockouts, with special reference to disputes affecting public utility services, reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1912.

3. La Fixation Legale des Salaires, a volume dealing with the labour problem on the European continent, and seeking to remedy existing conditions by means of laws regulating both wages and conditions of labour, reviewed in the May, 1912, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

4. Special report dealing mainly with co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial Governments and the movement of people from the United Kingdom to Canada, by Arthur Hawkes, commissioner, reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for May, 1912.

5. The first annual report of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour, covering its work for the year 1911, together with special reports on the work of factories inspection and enforcement of fair wage clauses, reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for August, 1912.

6. A commission was appointed on May 24th to conduct an inquiry into the question of the cost of living in New Zealand. The report of this commission was reviewed in the November issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

7. The report of the Special Committee of the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto on the high cost of living in that city was reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for December, 1912.

8. A report on the general strike in Sweden in 1909, issued by the Swedish Government, was received in the Department of Labour, and reviewed in the January, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

9. A memorandum, dealing with the operations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to make inquiry into an old age pension system for Canada, was reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* for March, 1913.

10. The annual report of Canadian National Association of Builders' Exchanges was reviewed in the March, 1913, issue of the *Labour Gazette.*

Reviews of Blue Books and Official Reports.

In addition to the publications mentioned above, many official blue books and reports containing information of interest from the standpoint of industry and labour, were reviewed, as in previous years, under the heading 'Reports of Departments and Bureaus', which appeared in each issue of the *Labour Gazette.* A complete list of these reports, classified according to the governments by which they were issued, is given below. It will be seen that among the publications which were noticed in this way were nineteen issued by the Dominion of Canada, eleven issued by the various provinces of the Dominion, nine issued by Great Britain, two by New South Wales, one by Western Australia, one by New Zealand, one by Queensland, sixteen by the United States, one by Germany, one by Belgium, and two by France.

CANADA.

1. Special report on Area and Population, 1912.
2. Preliminary report on the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1911, by John McLeish, B.A.
3. Report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes for the year ending March 31, 1911.
4. Report of the Commission of Conservation on the Prevention of the Pollution of Canadian Surface Waters.
5. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals—Canal Statistics for the Season of Navigation, 1911.
6. Report of the Third Annual Meeting of the Conservation Commission of Canada.
7. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

8. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1911–12.

9. General Summary of the Mineral Production of Canada during the fiscal year 1911.

10. Annual Report of the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

11. Report of the Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1912.

12. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended March 31, 1912.

13. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for the year ended March 31, 1912.

14. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year 1911–12.

15. Preliminary Report of the Mineral Production of Canada during the year 1912.

16. Telegraph statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912.

17. Telephone statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912, published by the Department of Railways and Canals.

18. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended June 30, 1912, issued by the Department of Railways and Canals.

19. Annual report of the Superintendent of Forestry for the year 1910–11.

NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Fourth Annual Report of Factories Inspector for the year ended September 30, 1911.

2. Report of the Department of Mines for the province of Nova Scotia for the year ended September 30, 1912.

QUEBEC.

1. Report of the Mining Operations in the province of Quebec during the Year 1911.

ONTARIO.

1. Fifth Annual Report of the Game and Fisheries Department of the province of Ontario for the twelve months ended October 31, 1911.

2. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the province of Ontario, 1911.

3. Twenty-first Annual Report of the Bureau of Mines of the province of Ontario.

MANITOBA.

1. Report of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the province of Manitoba for the year ending December 31, 1911.

SASKATCHEWAN.

1. Bulletin No. 29 of the Statistics Branch of the Department of Agriculture of the province of Saskatchewan for 1911.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

ALBERTA.

1. Annual report of the Department of Public Works, Alberta, 1911.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Preliminary Review and Estimate of Mineral Production for year 1911, by Wm. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist.
2. Annual Report of the Minister of Mines of the Province of British Columbia, for the year ending December 31, 1911.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1. Report on Trade Unions in 1908–10, with Comparative Statistics for 1901–10.
2. Returns of Accidents and Casualities, as reported to the Board of Trade by the several railway companies in the United Kingdom during the year ending December 31, 1911.
3. Ninth report of Board of Trade Proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1896, for the year 1911.
4. Report of the committee appointed to consider and advise with regard to the application of the National Insurance Act to Outworkers, vol. I.
5. Report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ended December 31, 1912.
6. Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1911.
7. Report of the Forty-Fourth Annual Co-operative Congress at Portsmouth.
8. Report on changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1911.
9. Statistics of Compensation and of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during the year 1911.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the State Labour Bureau of Western Australia for the year ended June 30, 1911.

NEW ZEALAND.

1. Twenty-first Annual Report of the Department of Labour of New Zealand.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. Sixth Annual Report of the Director of Labour of the State Labour Bureau of New South Wales for the year ended June 30, 1911.
2. Report of the working of the Factories and Shops Act, Minimum Wage Act, Shearer's Accommodation Act, during 1911.

QUEENSLAND.

1. Report of the Director of Labour and Chief Inspector of the Factories and Shops for the year ended June 30, 1911.

UNITED STATES.

1. Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labour and Industries of New Jersey, 1911.

2. Bulletin No. 98 of the Bureau of Labour, by Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labour.

3. Twentieth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1911.

4. Message of the President of the United States transmitting the report of the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission.

5. Annual report of the Bureau of Labour Statistics of the State of New York for the year ended September 30, 1910.

6. Message of the President of the United States transmitting data on co-operation and cost of living in certain foreign countries.

7. Connecticut Labour Bulletin.

8. Report of the Commission on Minimum Wage Boards of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

9. Annual report of the Factory Inspector of the State of Pennsylvania for the year 1911.

10. Accident Bulletin No. 42. Railroad Accidents in the United States during October, November and December, 1911.

11. Report of the West Virginia Employers' Liability and Labourers' Compensation Commission, Part I.

12. Report of Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Commission of the State of Michigan.

13. Provisions and Operations of the Workmen's Compensation Law of the State of Michigan, issued by the Industrial Accidents Board.

14. Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Department of Labour of the State of Michigan.

15. Twelfth Annual Report on Strikes and Lockouts in Massachusetts for the year 1911, being Part I. of the Forty-second Annual Report on the Statistics of Labour.

16. Statistics of Labour of Iowa, 1910–11.

17. First Annual Report of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration of New York for the twelve months ended September 30, 1911.

GERMANY.

1. Statistical Year Book of the German Empire.

BELGIUM.

1. Report on Machine-making Industry.

FRANCE.

1. Report on Apprentice-ship in the Clock and Watchmaking Industry, published by the Department of Labour, 1911.

2. Quarterly Journal of the International Association on Unemployment.

II.—COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the proceedings which had occurred up to the close of the fiscal year 1911–12 under the Combines Investigation Act, and which concerned solely the investigation of an alleged combine on the part of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada in the manufacture and sale of machinery used in the making of boots and shoes. No other proceedings under this statute were instituted during the past year, but the Minister received, on October 21, the report of the Board of Investigation in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company. The Board's report bore the signatures of the Honourable Mr. Justice Laurendeau, of Montreal, chairman, and Mr. J. C. Walsh, of Montreal, the member appointed on behalf of the petitioners. The Minister also received, simultaneously, a minority report signed by Mr. W. J. White, K.C., of Montreal, the member appointed on behalf of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

The provisions of the law respecting the publication of the Board's findings in the *Canada Gazette* were duly fulfilled. The Board's report and the minority report were printed in an issue of the *Canada Gazette* dated October 26, 1912. The reports were also published in the November, 1912, number of the *Labour Gazette*. Numerous requests for copies of the findings were received in the department and were duly granted. Many inquiries were also received in the course of the year for copies of the Combines Investigation Act and information relative to the operations of this law.

THE BOARD'S CONCLUSIONS IN BRIEF.

The conclusions reached by the majority of the Board are expressed in the closing paragraphs as follows:

'Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business, when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.

'Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that:

'The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases, quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale, and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clauses 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, 9-10 Edward VII., chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted.'

TIME EXTENSION OF SIX MONTHS.

Section 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, mentioned in the last of the foregoing paragraphs from the Board's report, refers to the question of penalties, and provides that those who may be held by the Board of Investigation to

have been parties to a combine detrimental to the public interests etc., are 'guilty of an indictable offence and shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs for each day after the expiration of ten days, or such further extension of time as in the opinion of the Board may be necessary from the date of the publication of the report of the Board in the *Canada Gazette*, during which such persons so continue to offend'. It will be seen that the Board recommended that the delay of ten days here mentioned 'be extended to an additional period of six months.'

The Board's report having been published, as stated above, in the *Canada Gazette* of October 26, 1912, the date from which the company would be subject to the operation of section 23 was advanced to May 6, 1913, or thereabouts. At the date of writing the department had not been made aware of action taken as a result of the Board's report.

OUTLINE OF PROCEEDINGS.

The reception of this report closes the work of the first Board established under the Combines Investigation Act. This statute, it will be remembered, was enacted May 4th, 1910. The proceedings in the case of the United Shoe Machinery Company were initiated November 10th, 1910, when an application for a Board was made on Judge Cannon, of Quebec, who, on February 25th, 1911, made an order directing the establishment of a Board of Investigation. The issuance of this order had been somewhat delayed by judicial proceedings on points of procedure, counsel for the United Shoe Machinery Company having claimed that the application for a Board should have been made in the district of Montreal, where the company had its principal offices in Canada. These proceedings were decided in favour of the petitioners and the order for a Board was issued as above. In this order Judge Cannon declared that, after having read the application which was presented to him in this matter, under date of November 10th, and the statutory declaration accompanying the same, he was satisfied 'that there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists with regard to the manufacture and sale of machinery for manufacturing boots and shoes, which has operated to the detriment of consumers and producers, and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be held.'

The names of the persons applying for the order were as follows: Napoleon Drouin, Louis Letourneau, Eugene Lamontagne, Michel Brunet, Joseph-Etienne Samson, Joseph Picard, Ernest Caron, J. Alphonse Langlois, Robert Stewart and Charles W. Walcott, all of the City of Quebec.

The Board was forthwith constituted by the Minister of Labour, with membership as above stated. During March, 1911, the Board was about to proceed with the investigation ordered when legal proceedings again caused a stay. Briefly, counsel for the company asked that the appointment of the Board be, for various reasons, declared illegal. This suit was decided in the Canadian courts on May 16th, when it was dismissed by the Court of Appeal on the ground that no appeal lay from an order issued under the Act for the establishment of a Board. Counsel for the company made application for leave to appeal this decision to the Privy Council, the Department of Justice opposing for the Minister of Labour, and permission to appeal was refused.

These various judicial proceedings had prevented the Board from beginning its investigation, and the last judicial restraint upon the Board was not removed until October 5th, 1911. The Board met for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation on November 17th, and evidence was subsequently taken at Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto. The petitioners were represented by Mr. Falconer, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., while Mr. Casgrain, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. Brown, K.C., appeared for the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The report states that the Board notified all the shoe manufacturers in Canada that the sittings of the Board were taking place, and heard the evidence of all witnesses offered by the applicants and by the company. In all fifty-nine witnesses testified. The report extends to between seven and eight thousand words. The minority report, presented by Mr. W. J. White, K.C., and which extends to about fifteen hundred words, expresses the view that the leases of the company are not contrary to the provisions of the Act.'

REPORT OF BOARD.

The text of the report of the Board and of the minority report is as follows:—

Under the Combines Investigation Act.

'In re N. Drouin *et al* and the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada'

'To the Honourable Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

'The Board appointed under the provisions of the Combines' Investigation Act, following the order of Mr. Justice Cannon, directing an investigation to be held into the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, begs to report as follows:—

'The first meeting of the Board was held on the 20th day of March, 1911, when the members took the oath required by section 15 of the Combines' Investigation Act before Mr. Justice Demers, one of the judges of the Superior Court, for the province of Quebec.

'At the meeting it was decided to notify counsel and to adjourn until the 21st of March, 1911.

'On the latter date the Board re-assembled and Mr. Alex. Falconer, K.C., appeared for the applicants; Mr. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C., with Mr. A. J. Brown, K.C., appeared for the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

'Counsel for the company protested against proceeding and filed a written declaration which is on record, the principal ground of the protest being that an appeal was pending from the order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Cannon of the 25th of February, 1911: this appeal was subsequently dismissed by the Court of the King's Bench, Appeal side.

'The Board after hearing argument of counsel decided to proceed, and adjourned until the 29th of March, 1911.

'On the 22nd of March, 1911, a writ of prohibition was served upon the various members of the Board, and in consequence of this report the Board assembled on the 29th, but did no work, merely adjourning *sine die* to await the decision of the court. A copy of this writ was at once forwarded to the Department of Labour and Mr. Aime Geoffrion, K.C., was appointed by the department to represent the Board.

'Before the Board re-assembled another order had been rendered by Mr. Justice St. Pierre, of the 28th of September, suspending all proceedings until the 5th of October, 1911. These proceedings were finally disposed of favorably to the Board's proceeding, and on the 17th day of November, 1911, the Board met for the hearing of witnesses.

'The parties were represented by Mr. Falconer, K.C., with whom was associated Mr. C. P. Beaubien, K.C., Mr. Casgrain, K.C., and Mr. Brown, K.C., appearing for the Company.

'The Board not only heard the evidence of all witnesses offered by the applicants and by the company, but also notified all the shoe manufacturers in Canada that the sittings of the Board were taking place, and for the convenience

of witnesses the Board sat not only in Montreal but also in Quebec and in Toronto. The Board also expressed its willingness to adjourn to the Lower Provinces, but manufacturers from there appeared at Montreal and no others expressed any desire to be heard.

'Mr. R. S. Wright and Mr. Joseph Casgrain were appointed by the department joint secretary and official stenographers to the Board.

'The witnesses heard before the Board were the following:

'Mr. H. G. Donham, secretary of the United Shoe Machinery Company; F. W. Knowlton, the manager of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Montreal; Ernest Caron, John Ritchie, James Muir, E. Duchesne, P. C. Lachance, C. Blouin, Jos. Daoust, R. Locke, George A. Slater, Oscar Brunet, George A. Fortin, R. C. Holden, C. A. Kieffer, R. Lanthier, W. Smardon, J. I. Chouinard, J. A. Duchaine, A. E. Marois, E. Thivierge, H. Gale, W. A. Marsh, T. Trudel, J. E. Sanson, E. Pion, G. M. Stanley, O. Goulet, G. Stobo, J. A. Langlois, Eugene Trudel, J. A. McPherson, Alex. Brandon, J. S. King, G. B. Hamilton, F. S. Scott, F. W. Weston, G. L. Williams, E. E. Donovan, Charles A. Ahrens, F. Underhill, Donald Inrig, N. B. Detweiler, Alex. C. Metcalfe, A. Minister, R. B. Taylor, Luc Routhier, J. B. Drolet, F. W. McKeen, J. T. Tebbutt, Nap. Tetreault, J. A. Cote, G. Poliquin, H. H. Lightford, E. Robinson, J. B. Meyers, H. Moles, J. Linton, and Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

'One hundred and seven exhibits were filed during the course of the investigation and are numbered from 1 to 107.

'After the examination of the various witnesses was closed, counsel for the parties presented their case, and the argument is reported stenographically and forms part of the record.

'In 1893 the company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey under the name of the Goodyear Machinery Company of Canada, and continued in this country the operations of the Goodyear Shoe Machinery Company, which was an American company.

'In 1899 the name was changed to the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, under which name the business has since been carried on.

'The capital of the company is $225,000, divided into 9,000 shares of a par value of $25 each; the share capital is all owned by the United Shoe Machinery Company, also of New Jersey, except such shares as are required to qualify directors, all of whom form part of the board of directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company. The officers of both companies are the same, and there is but one office for both companies, being at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, where the books, registered leases, patents and other documents are kept. This company is subsidiary to the American company and is absolutely under its control. The company has no Canadian charter, but does business under license from the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

'It is shown that the company can and does avail itself of the inventions and improvements which are made by the American company, and is enabled to make, in Canada, all expenditures necessary to the carrying on and development of its business.

'In 1899 there were several sources from which the manufacturer of boots and shoes could obtain his machinery, amongst these being, in addition to the Goodyear Company, the McKay Metallic Fastening Association of Boston, the Champion Nailing Machine Company, the Simplex Company, the Shoe Wire Grip Company of Canada, the McKay Bigelow Heeling Machine Association, the Consolidated Lasting Machine Company of Boston, the Davey Pegging Machine Company, the Eppler Company, being all American concerns, and Kieffer Brothers, of Montreal. Since that time these American companies have either been absorbed by the United Shoe Machinery Company in the

United States, referred to in the evidence as the parent company, or in any event it appears that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada to-day controls the supply in Canada of all the machinery which was previously owned by these various companies.

'At the present time there appears to be only one other manufacturer of shoe machinery in Canada, namely the Canadian General and Shoe Machinery Manufacturing Company of Levis, Quebec, of which Mr. Ernest Caron, one of the applicants, is the general manager. Another company known as the Duplessis Shoe Machinery Company was organized in Canada and operated for a few years about 1900. This company subsequently removed its factory to the United States at Haverhill, Mass. It would also appear from the evidence that there are independent manufacturers of shoe machinery abroad, as catalogues were produced from various manufacturers of shoe machinery in England, Germany, and elsewhere, indicating that they were manufacturing a fairly full line of shoe machinery, and that the Canadian General and Shoe Machinery Company is agent for some of them.

'The position is to-day that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada has as its customers 138 of the boot and shoe manufacturers of Canada out of a total of 145. It may be noted that in addition to the manufacture of shoe machinery, this company deals in various supplies and materials, some of which are sold to others than manufacturers of boots and shoes.

'The company claims to be able to supply about 300 varieties of machines for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes, of which about 150 are in the list of machines of its general department, and that there were under lease in Canada to its 138 lessees, in the year 1911, 4,906 machines, divided as follows:—

Goodyear principal machines	287
Goodyear auxiliaries	1,131
Heeling machines	419
Metallic department machines	611
Lasting machines	370
Pulling over department machines	230
Eyeletting machines	230
General department machines	1,653

'It appears that two factories, the Roch Shoe Company, of Quebec, and the Scout Shoe Company, of Montreal, are equipped with machinery derived from other sources. As to the five others, there is no evidence, but they would seem to be small and not important factories.

'From 1898 to 1899 the Goodyear Company did business under a system of leases to the shoe manufacturers, which system was continued from 1899 by the United Shoe Machinery Company. As and when the company came into possession or control of other machines than those of the Goodyear Company, the same method of supplying them to the shoe manufacturers under lease was adopted.

'Under this system, the machines, with the exception of those of the general department which might be either purchased or leased, were supplied to the manufacturers on lease only, and were not for sale. This condition continues.

'At first, and until 1905, the rule was to charge to the shoe manufacturers, on installation, an amount varying with the importance and value of the machine, called a 'lease premium.' Since 1905 the plan has been to install the machines on lease, without initial charge, but to exact from the manufacturers, whenever such a machine is returned to the company, the cost of putting the machine in good efficient working order and condition.

'Apart from this there are levied upon certain machines, or sets of machines working together, a royalty charge of a fixed amount per pair; and in the case of

other machines the company derives its returns from the sale of materials, as wire, screws, pegs, and eyelets, all of which are sold to the manufacturers, who must take them from the company at prices set by the company, at and which prices are in excess of the market prices except in the case of eyelets, which are sold at the market price.

'The leases are all made for a term of twenty years. Where a machine is returned and exchanged for a new or improved machine; or when a change occurs in the status of the lessee; or when a transfer is made by a lessee to another, a new lease to run for a new term of twenty years is required to be made. It would appear from the testimony of its principal officers that the company does not contemplate the continuous use of some of the more complicated and essential machines during the whole term of the lease, but that they will be replaced by new or improved machines before the expiration of the actual leases; from all of which it results that, taken together, the leases between the company and its customers are of an indefinite period.

'The company divides its machines into different classes, each with a special form of lease. A full set of the company's forms of lease are filed as exhibits. The principal departments are the Goodyear, the Goodyear Auxiliary, the Metallic, the Heeling, the Pegging, the General, the McKay Sewing, the Eyeletting, the Pulling Over, and the Lasting, these conforming to the principal separate operations in the making of a pair of shoes.

'In every lease there is a clause or clauses, imposing limitations upon the use of the machine; and another clause making the continuance of the lease contingent upon the full observance of the terms of all other leases between the company and its customers.

'These clauses, as taken from the leases, stipulate as follows:—

'Goodyear Department.

'The leased machinery shall be used only in the manufacture of boots, shoes and other footwear made by the lessee known in the trade as 'Goodyear Welts' which have been or are to be welted wholly by Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, and the soles of which have been or are to be attached to their welts wholly by Goodyear outsole rapid lockstitch machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of boots, shoes or other footwear made by the lessee known in the trade as 'Goodyear Turns,' the soles of which have been or are to be attached to their uppers wholly by Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. The lessee shall not represent or sell as 'Goodyear Welts' any boots, shoes or other footwear which are not welted wholly by the use of Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held under lease from the lessor, or the sale of which are not attached to their welts wholly by the use of Goodyear outsole rapid lockstitch machines held under lease from the lessor or as 'Goodyear turns' any boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which are not attached to their upper wholly by the use of Goodyear welt and turn shoe machines held under lease from the lessor. The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity in the manufacture of 'Goodyear Welts' and 'Goodyear Turns' limited only by number of welted and turned boots, shoes and other footwear made by or for him.

'Lasting Machine Department.

'The leased machinery shall be used for no other purpose than for lasting boots, shoes or other footwear made by or for the lessee. The leased machinery shall not nor shall any part thereof be used in the manufacture or preparation of any welted boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof which have been

or shall be welted in whole or in part, or the soles in whole or in part stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or in the manufacture or preparation of any turned boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof the soles which have been or shall be in whole or in part attached to their uppers by the aid of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be in whole or in part pulled over, slugged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any pulling over or 'Metallic' machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity upon all boots, shoes or other footwear of portions thereof made by or for the lessee in the manufacture or preparation of which such machinery is capable of being used.

'Pulling Over System.

'The machinery hereby leased or held by the lessee under other lease or license agreement from the lessor shall be used only in the manufacture or preparation of boots, shoes or other footwear made by or for the lessee and shall be used for no other purpose than for performing the work for which it is designed and leased. The machinery of the pulling over system of the lessor hereby leased or held by the lessee under other lease or license agreement from the lessor shall not nor shall any thereof be used in the manufacture of any welted boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be welted in whole or in part or the soles of which have been or shall be welted in whole or in part stitched or attached by the aid of any welting or sewing or stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any turned boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be in whole or in part attached by the aid of any sewing or attaching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted in any way whether in whole or in part otherwise than by lasting machines held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or which have been or shall be pegged, slugged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any pegging or metallic machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or the heels of which have been or shall be compressed or prepared by the lessee in whole or in part or shall be attached by the aid of any heeling machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor; or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear upon which any operation for which any of the machines of the lessor mentioned by name in the foregoing schedule of machines are designed, has been or is to be performed by machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor. Subject to the foregoing limitations, the lessee shall use all Rex pulling over machines held by him under lease from the lessor to their full capacity upon all boots, shoes or other footwear or portions thereof made by or for the lessee in the manufacture or preparation of which such machines are capable of being used, and shall use all other machinery of the pulling over system of the lessor held by him under lease from the lessor to its full capacity upon all work in the manufacture or preparation of boots, shoes and other footwear, or portions thereof, which is done by or for the lessee by the aid of machinery amy which is of a kind which such machinery is designed to perform.

'Eyeletting Department.

'The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity on all boots, shoes, footwear, and other articles made in his factory in the manufacture of which it can be used, but the leased machinery shall not nor shall any part

thereof be used in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be welted or the soles stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or in the manufacture of any turn boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be attached to their uppers by the aid of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted, pegged, slugged, heel seat nailed, or otherwise partly made by the aid of any lasting or pegging or 'Metallic' machinery or mechanism not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear the heels of which have been or shall be compressed or prepared by the lessee in whole or in part, or have been or shall be attached by the aid of any 'heeling' machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor.

'Pegging Machine Department.

'The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity on all boots, shoes, and other footwear made in his factory which are or are to be pegged, but the leased machinery shall not, nor shall any part thereof be used in the manufacture of any boots, shoes, or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted on machines not leased to the lessee by the lessor or its assignor, or in the manufacture of any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be slugged, heel seat nailed, or otherwise partly made by the aid of any 'Metallic' machinery not leased to the lessee by the lessor or its assignor.

'Metallic Department.

'The lessee shall use the said machinery to its full capacity so far as the number and kind of boots and shoes made in his factory will permit, except that the lessee agrees that the said machinery shall not be used in the manufacture of any boots and shoes which are lasted on machines or by the aid of lasting or tacking mechanism other than those leased from the lessor or any welted boots or shoes which are not welted and stitched on welt sewing and sole stitching machines leased from the lessor, or turn shoes the soles of which are not attached by turn sewing machines leased from the lessor. In case the lessee has more work of the kind which can be performed by any of the machines belonging to the metallic department of the lessor than the capacity of the metallic machinery which he has under lease from the lessor will permit, then the lessee shall either take from the lessor, under a like lease and agreement, sufficient additional machinery to perform the work, or in case the lessee does not thus lease additional metallic machinery from the lessor, then the lessor may, if it so elects, cancel forthwith this lease and any other lease of metallic machinery then in force between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment or otherwise.

'Heeling Machine Department.

'The lessee shall use the leased machinery to its full capacity for doing all work in manufacturing, preparing and attaching all heels and top-lifts and in manufacturing and preparing all soles and taps made or prepared or attached in his factory in the manufacture or preparation or attaching of which it can be used, and the leased machinery shall not, however, nor shall any part thereof be used for manufacturing, preparing or attaching heels, top-lifts, soles or taps for any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be welted or the soles stitched by the aid of any welt sewing or sole stitching machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or for any turn boots, shoes or other footwear the soles of which have been or shall be attached by the aid

or of any turn sewing machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor, or for any boots, shoes or other footwear which have been or shall be lasted, pegged, heel seat nailed or otherwise partly made by the aid of any lasting, pegging or metallic machinery not held by the lessee under lease from the lessor.

'A similar clause exists in all the other forms of lease used by the company.

'The following clause is also found in the leases:—

'But if any breach or default shall be made in the observance of any one or more of the conditions in this agreement contained or contained in any other lease or license agreement subsisting between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment to the lessor or otherwise, and expressed to be obligatory upon the lessee, the lessor shall have the right, by notice in writing to the lessee, to terminate forthwith any or all leases of or licenses to use machinery then in force between the lessor and the lessee, whether as the result of assignment to the lessor or otherwise, and this notwithstanding that previous breaches or defaults may have been unnoticed, waived, or condoned by the lessor.

'From all this it appears that the machines are tied one to the other as follows:—

Goodyear	Metallic to	Heeling to	General to	Pegging	Eyeletting to	Pulling over to	Lasting to
Welters and Stitchers tie to each other	Welters Stitchers Lasting	Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic	Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic	Lasting Metallic	Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic Heeling	Welters Stitchers Lasting Pegging Metallic Heeling and Pulling over Auxiliaries	Welters Stitchers Pegging Metallic
Auxiliaries to Welters and Stitchers							
Gem Insole Machinery tie to Welters and Stitchers			McKay Sewer B to Lasting only		Lease Premium Lease does not tie	Pulling over and as above except Pegging	No. 5 Laster
							Ensign Lacer to Welters Stitchers Lasting

'As will be seen from the foregoing table, the practical result of the system is to compel the manufacturer of boots and shoes to take the complete equipment for his factory from the company, because the auxiliary machines are tied to the main machines of their class, and the main machines of each class are tied to the main machines of the other classes. To illustrate, it will be noticed from the table that if a shoe manufacturer desires to use one of the pulling over machines, that machine can only be had on condition that it will be employed exclusively upon material which have been or are to be treated upon the company's welters, stitchers, lasting, pegging, metallic, heeling and pulling over auxiliary machines.

'The machinery in the general department if leased is leased only to those who are already the lessees of the company or is sold to them or is sold to any one else. If these machines are leased they become subject to the restricting clauses, but if they are sold they are sold outright and become the property of the purchaser. The machines in this department are all smaller machines, and the majority of them are sold at prices under $100, and the highest price of any single machine is $625.

'The company has obtained a practically complete control of the business of supplying shoe machinery in Canada. Factors contributing to its acquiring this control are: The control of patent rights, the quality of the machines supplied, the fact that the company can supply a full set of machines, the intro-

duction of the tying clauses into the lease and the duration of the lease, the efficiency of the service furnished by the company in maintaining its machines in good order, the facility with which the lessee can obtain repair parts for his machines, the maintenance of a corps of competent roadmen at convenient places for the inspection and repair of machines, the fact that the manufacturers are all on the same footing as regards the royalties paid, the machines supplied and the service rendered, the ability of the company to provide the large amount of capital needed to adopt and maintain the system of equipping factories with machines under lease.

'We have now to consider what is the effect of the situation so established upon (1) competition in the manufacture and the supply of shoe machinery; (2) the position of the manufacturers of boots and shoes; (3) the consumers of boots and shoes.

'The only complaint of shoe manufacturers, when they complain, is that they are deprived of such advantages as might accrue to them if they were free to avail themselves of the benefit of competition in the supply of shoe machinery. They do not complain of the company's charges, as all shoe manufacturers are, in that respect, on the same footing and they all incorporate the charge made upon them for royalties in the factory cost of their shoes.

'The same reasoning applies to the case of the ultimate consumer, because it is a uniform royalty charge that is included in the cost of shoes to him. The Board is not in position to say whether the royalty charges which run from 5 to 7½ cents a pair for sewed shoes, and a less amount for shoes of inferior quality, are more than they would be if competition were not restricted. There was a conflict of testimony concerning certain calculations based on the capacity of machines which were purchased outright; the company again declined to attach sale values to its leased machines, which might have served as a basis of calculation, and further admitted that the royalties charged were not computed upon present costs but were the same as were in use when the system was adopted.

'In regard to the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery, it is established that in all the 138 factories in which the company's machines are under lease, competition is effectively eliminated.

'From the record it appears that competition is possible in the following cases:—

'(1) When a competitor can supply a complete equipment of machines for a new factory, or a complete set of other machines to be used with the company's welter and stitcher.

'(2) In the case of machines corresponding to those of the company's general department, or corresponding to the auxiliary machines of the Goodyear department.

'(3) In eyeletting machines.

'Where a manufacturer whose factory is equipped with machines obtained from outside sources wishes to use important machines leased by the company, he can only do so on abandoning his other machines, and the company has invariably, in practice, enforced this condition.

'With the conditions thus found to be in existence, competition in the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery in Canada is practically impossible.

'The company, through its president, Mr. Winslow, contended that as the revenue derived by the company was determined by the output of the machines, it was of primary importance to the company that those machines should be operated continuously and as nearly as possible to their capacity; that to secure the continuous operation of the machines the company had organized its service system, by which the machines are kept in proper repair; that if the manufacturers of boots and shoes were free to use other machines than those of the company, they might use machines of less capacity or inferior quality, or

machines which, through not having the same efficient repair service would not be repaired as promptly, which would cause delay in the operation of the whole series, thus reducing the output of the factory, in consequence of which the royalty returns would be diminished and the interest of the company suffer.

'Mr. Winslow claimed that superiority of machinery and efficiency of service would not be sufficient security to the company. He admitted that the purpose of the tying clauses was to give the company that security by preventing the introduction of other machinery into the factory. He stated that if the company were obliged to remove the tying clauses from its leases, a change in its system of doing business would be necessary. He was not able to state the basis on which the rates of royalty were calculated, these having been continued from the previous leases. He assigned no reason for the necessity of a change, nor did he indicate what that change would be.

'No other evidence was adduced by the company to show what would be the nature of the changes to be made in its system if the tying clauses were eliminated, nor that changes would be necessary for the protection of its interests.

'As indicating that the object of the tying clauses is rather to prevent the introduction of competing machinery than to establish continuity of operation, it may be noted that the company's welter and stitcher will be leased to work in connection with other principal machines obtained from outside sources, that machines corresponding to the company's general department can be obtained from outside and introduced into the service, and that the company will sell the machines of the general department, in which event, the company has not the same interest in keeping the machines in order as exists when machines are leased.

Conclusions.

'Such advantages as are claimed by the company for its system of doing business when they are not inconsistent with the existence of competition, are not vital to a consideration of whether competition is unduly restricted; neither are any complaints made by the manufacturers where the ground of these complaints would disappear if the way were open to competition.

'Eliminating from consideration all these elements of the relations between the company and its customers, we find that:

'The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine, and by the operation of the clauses of the leases quoted in the foregoing, which restrict the use of the leased machines in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale and supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'In view of all the circumstances of the case, however, we consider it necessary that the delay of ten days prescribed in clause 23 of the Combines Investigation Act, 9-10 Edward VII, chap. 9, Canada, be extended to an additional period of six months, and we recommend that such delay be granted.

(Signed.) J. C. WALSH.

CHARLES LAURENDEAU,

Chairman.

'MONTREAL, 18th of October, 1912.'

MINORITY REPORT.

Under the Combines Investigations Act.

'In re N. Drouin, *et al*, and The United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada.

'To the Honourable Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

'SIR,—As I dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the Board appointed to hold an investigation into the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada, I beg to submit the following minority report:—

'The facts established by the evidence submitted to the Board are set out in the majority report, but it is with the conclusions that are drawn from these facts that I differ from the other members of the Board.

'There is also one statement in which I cannot concur, to the effect that "with the conditions thus found to be in existence competition in the manufacture and supply of shoe machinery in Canada is practically impossible."

'The conclusions arrived at by the majority of the Board are limited to one point, namely, that the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada is a combine and by the operations of the clauses quoted in the report, which restrict the use of the leased machinery in the way therein set forth, competition in the manufacture, production, purchase, sale or supply of shoe machinery in Canada has been and is unduly restricted and prevented.

'The only difference of opinion amongst the members of the Board was as to the interpretation of the word "unduly."

'The Hon. Mr. Justice Taschereau, who was the commissioner appointed in 1901 under the provisions of the Customs Tariff Act in 1897 to inquire as to "whether there existed among manufacturers or dealers of news and printing paper any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind, to unduly enhance the price of said article, or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the said manufacturers or dealers, at the expense of the consumer," defined the word "unduly" in the following sentences of his report.

'The Customs Tariff, in section 18, uses the word "unduly" whereas section 520 of the Criminal Code has the word "unreasonably." I see no differences in those two words as to their significance, "they both mean an oppressive act, contrary to public policy."

'In the American and English Encyclopaedia of Law, second edition, in defining undue influence, the following appears:

'No definition of what the law denominates undue influence can be given which will furnish a safe and reliable test for every case. Each case must be decided on its own special facts.'

'I think the same remark would apply to the word "unduly" as used in the Conbines Investigation Act.

'The decision therefore should depend on whether these tying clauses in the leases are unreasonably oppressive and contrary to public policy. It appears to me that in considering this question these clauses should be treated merely as one part of the company's system or method of doing business and that this latter should be considered as a whole.

'The company contends that if it is compelled to eliminate these clauses from its leases it will be obliged to modify the terms throughout and this appears to me to be a fair contention. As is pointed out in the report there was no evidence produced as to what these changes would be. The fact, however, remains that to-day the company furnishes the best machines that are known; it provides competent and efficient services of inspection and repair, and it gives to its customers the benefit of all improvements, notwithstanding the terms of the lease.

'For all this the company is compensated by a royalty based on the output of the machinery and the contention that this output can only be secured by excluding the machines of other manufacturers from being used in connection with the machinery of the company is in my opinion reasonable. The capacity of a set of machines is limited by the capacity of the lowest machine in the set and the company is fairly entitled to secure the greatest possible output by providing that the most efficient machinery only shall be used.

'As regards competition this is not entirely eliminated. Of 138 manufacturers, whose factories are equipped with the machinery of the company, a large number have started business since the company began its operations in Canada and during that period all new factories at least had the choice of being equipped by the company or by other manufacturers, and to that extent competition exists to-day. There is also the further competition referred to in the majority report.

'Since the company obtained control of almost the entire business in Canada no attempt has been made to increase the royalties or otherwise act oppressively, but on the contrary every effort has been made to constantly improve the machinery, to assist new manufacturers in starting business, and to satisfy its customers generally.

'How far the restrictive clauses have been a factor in securing the business to the company I am unable to say, but considering the company's methods as a whole I cannot find that they are against public policy. As has been pointed out the company has been of manifest advantage to the manufacturer of boots and shoes, to the labour operating the machines, and to the consumer.

'The leases of the company were declared by the Privy Council legal in the case of the Company vs. Brunet, *et al*, and this same system of doing business might have been adopted by any other manufacturers of shoe machinery. However, those others preferred to sell their machines and there is evidence that in doing so no adequate guarantee was offered to the purchasers that necessary parts for repairs could be promptly obtained or that a proper repair service would be furnished. That under these conditions the United Shoe Machinery Company of Canada has secured the business is not, in my mind, sufficient evidence that the tying clauses unduly restrict competition. On the contrary I am of opinion that the leases of the company are not contrary to the provisions of the Act.

'I therefore, with all respect, dissent from the conclusions of the majority of the Board.

'I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. J. WHITE.'

III. WORK OF THE FAIR WAGES BRANCH OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The work of the fair wages branch of the department during the past year has shown great expansion, the number of fair wage schedules prepared being much greater than in any previous year. These fair wage schedules, as explained in previous reports, represent the minimum rates of wages payable to the several classes of labour employed on Dominion Government works of construction throughout Canada, amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars. The schedules are based on the rates of wages generally prevailing for competent workmen in the locality in which the work is carried on. They are prepared by officers specially employed for the purpose, who visit the localities in which the building or other work is to be performed and ascertain by inquiry of both employers and workmen the scale of remuneration and the hours of labour which are generally observed in the district for the trades required. The fair wages officers of the Government are also employed in connection with the investigation of any complaints which may subsequently arise as to non-compliance by contractors with the fair wages conditions. The fair wages policy of the Dominion Government and of some of the provincial governments and various municipalities was fully explained in the annual report of the Department of Labour for the year ending March 31, 1911.

The removal in May, 1912, of Mr. J. D. McNiven, one of the fair wages officers of the Department, from Ottawa to Vancouver, was mentioned in the last annual report. Mr. McNiven has made his headquarters in Vancouver during the year and has been charged with the preparation of all schedules required for the four western provinces. Mr. W. D. Killins was appointed in the month of May last to perform throughout Ontario the duties which had previously been performed by Mr. McNiven. Mr. Victor DuBreuil continues to perform the duties of fair wages officer for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

The number of fair wages schedules prepared last year was 384, divided as follows: Public Works, 201; Railways and Canals, 77; Marine and Fisheries, 24; Militia and Defence, 68; Naval Service, 10; Interior, 3; Trade and Commerce, 1. The total number of fair wage schedules prepared since the adoption in 1900 of the fair wages policy is 2,574.

In addition to the preparation of fair wages clauses for Government contracts the Department of Labour has been called upon to furnish fair wage conditions for insertion in contracts for railway construction to which Parliament has granted financial aid either in the form of subsidies or of guarantees. Reference is made elsewhere in the present report to the special attention which the department has given to the protection of the interests of workmen employed in railway construction.

Tables relating to Fair Wage Schedules.

The following tables relate to fair wages schedules prepared by the officers of the department during the fiscal year 1912–13; also during previous years, and show the different departments controlling the contracts concerned, and the locality and value of the contract.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

SCHEDULES BY PROVINCES.

TABLE showing, by Provinces, the 'Fair Wages' Schedules prepared, 1912-13.

Department of Government.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince-Edward Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan and Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Total.
Public Works	18	23	5	49	68	9	10	19	..	201
Railways and Canals	15	13	1	22	15	3	2	6	..	77
Marine and Fisheries	6	5	1	3	4	.....	...	5	..	24
Militia and Defence	2	.....	.....	8	36	2	13	7	..	68
Naval Service	1	.....	.....	2	4	1	.	2	..	10
Interior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Trade and Commerce	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	..	1
Total	42	41	7	84	128	15	28	39	.	384

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES 1900–13.

SCHEDULES prepared, covering period from July, 1900, to March, 1913, inclusive.

Department of	1900–1	1901–2	1902–3	1903–4	1904–5	1905–6	1906–7	1907–8	1908–9	1909–10	1910–11	1911–12	1912–13	Grand Total.
Public Works	63	13	11	116	72	41	53	95	125	43	190	156	201	1,179
Railways and Canals	....	1	50	89	153	95	84	93	163	79	48	54	77	986
Marine and Fisheries	....	17	12	18	21	8	10	23	18	14	14	41	24	220
Other Departments	....	....	....	....	2	3	3	11	14	12	23	39	82	189
Total	63	31	73	223	248	147	150	222	320	148	275	290	384	2,574

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENTAL CONTRACTS, 1912–13.

LIST of supplies furnished the Post Office Department by contract or otherwise, under conditions for the protection of the labour employed, which were approved of by the Department of Labour 1912–13.

Name of Order.	Amount of Order. $ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, and making other hand stamps and brass crown seals	10,947 03
Making and repairing rubber dating stamps and type, also other stamps	1,401 50
Supplying stamping material and wooden boxes and repairing stamping pads	11,703 99
Making and repairing post office scales	2,113 00
Supplying mail bags	30,004 45
Repairing mail bags	32,234 41
Making and repairing mail locks and supplying mail bag fittings	39,998 87
Supplying street letter boxes and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes and repairing portable letter boxes, parcel receptacles and railway mail clerks' tin travelling boxes	4,333 55
Making and repairing miscellaneous articles of Postal Stores	1,202 10
Making and supplying articles of official uniform	46 52
Total	$200,585 42

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.	
				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Wages paid labourers	Ottawa, Ont.	April 4				
Certain trades	"	" 4				
Pile and cribwork breakwater	Trout Cove, N.S.	" 9	Aug. 8	44,500 00	XIII	285
Cribwork wharf	Upper Maugerville, N.B.	" 9	Oct. 14	2,879 00		
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Kelly's Cove, N.S.	" 10	July 16	8,990 00		
Pile and concrete wharf	Owen Sound, Ont.	" 18	Aug. 21	54,785,00	XIII	286
Public building	Collingwood, Ont.	" 22	July 28	106,750 00		
Cribwork and concrete reconstruction of wharf	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	" 22				
Concrete and cribwork wharf	Fredericton, N.B.	" 23	Aug. 5	19,700 00	XIII	284
Dredging and crib and concrete extension to pier	Kincardine, Ont.	May 3				
Pile bent and timber decking wharf	Boswell, B.C.	" 3	Sept. 6	8,437 00	XIII	412
Examining warehouse, detention building and other buildings	Montreal, Que.	" 8	Oct. 15	999,000 00	XIII	572
Post office building	Maisonneuve, Que.	" 8				
Cribwork breakwater	Carr's Brook, N.S.	" 10	Sept. 17	9,300 00		
Reconstruction and repairing of wharf	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.	" 10	Feb. 5	3,993 00		
Cribwork wharf	Brundage's Point, Westfield, N.B.	" 10				
Public building	Morden, Man.	" 14	Mar. 13	34,000 00	XIII	1135
Alterations to public building	Barrie, Ont.	" 14	Nov. 2	19,655 00		
Pile wharf	Edmonton, Alta.	" 15	Aug. 16	9,299 00	XIII	285
Public building	Minnedosa, Man.	" 17	Dec. 10	45,500 00	XIII	789
Pile wharf	Needles, B.C.	" 17				
Post office building	St. John, N.B.	" 18	Feb. 3	381,850 00	XIII	1008
Wharf	Cache Bay, Ont.	" 18				
Residences, office building, etc., at Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont.	" 20	Sept. 25	11,600 00		
Public building	Greenwood, B.C.	" 21				
Public building	Louiseville, Que.	" 27	June 23	17,500 00		
Examining warehouse	Calgary, Alta.	" 27	Dec. 26	455,000 00		
Public building	North Battleford, Sask.	" 27	May 30	49,200 00		
Drill hall	Regina, Sask.	" 27				
Public building	Lethbridge, Alta.	" 27	Sept. 14	221,300 00	XIII	413
Extension to wharf	Seagull, Ont., St. Joseph's island	" 28				
Alterations and additions to public building	Pembroke, Ont.	" 29	Oct. 1	16,750 00	XIII	570
Pilework wharf	New Liskeard, Ont.	" 30	Dec. 9	10,935 00	XIII	789
Pile and concrete breakwater	Port Arthur, Ont.	June 1	Feb. 18	522,041 00	XIII	1009
Placing or rip-rap at outer end of breakwater	"	" 1	Oct. 26	1 40 per ton	XIII	574

Public building	Napierville, Que	June	1					
" "	Ste. Therese, Que	"	1	Feb.	4	18,450 00	XIII	1008
Alterations and additions to public building	Oshawa, Ont	"	5	"	20	5,194 00	XIII	1010
Cribwork wharf	Boisdale, N.S	"	6					
Sea wall	Windsor, N.S	"	6					
Cribwork breakwater	Seaforth, N.S	"	6	Dec.	13	17,300 00	XIII	790
Cribwork wharf	Franklyn Point, P.E.I	"	6	"	5	24,990 00	XIII	789
Public building	St. Jacques, Que	"	7					
" "	Hampton, N.B	"	7	June	26	25,000 00		
" "	Tracadie, N.B	"	7	Oct.	15	7,000 00	XIII	572
" "	Grosse Isle, Que	"	7					
Breakwater and approach	Beaverton, Ont	"	11	Nov.	18	41,874 00	XIII	663
Wharf and approach	Parry Sound	"	11	Oct.	21	72,000 00	XIII	573
" "	Port Moody, B.C	"	11	"	9	8,500 00	XIII	571
Crib and concrete wharf	Orillia, Ont	"	11	Sept.	14	10,874 00	XIII	413
Crib and concrete work wharves	Fort William, Ont	"	13	Nov.	18	132,000 00	XIII	664
Wharf	Windsor, Ont	"	13	Feb.	17	47,809 41		
Alterations to building	Paris, Ont	"	14	Jan.	17	11,500 00	XIII	901
Addition to wharf (crib and concrete) and dredging	Murray Bay, Que	"	17	Oct.	22	61,444 00	XIII	574
Public building	New Westminster	"	17					
Landing pier (cribwork)	Ste. Felicite, Que	"	17	Nov.	9	13,450 00	XIII	663
Public building	Wiarton, Ont	"	17					
Construction of pier No. 2, part of pier No. 3, and dredging of berths and approach channel	Quebec, Que	"	17					
Cribwork and concrete wharf, also dredging	Belleville, Ont	June	21					
Rubble mound and concrete breakwater	Victoria, B.C	"	24	Dec.	20	1,797,801 88	XIII	791
Superintendent's residence	Lockport, Man	"	24					
Breakwater, crib and concrete work, and dredging	Cobourg Harbour, Ont	"	26	Feb.	25	19½ per cu. yd. Class "B."	XIII	1133
Public building	Kingsville, Ont	"	26					
Public building	Walkerville, Ont	July	2					
Public building	Midland, Ont	"	2	Jan.	9	47,700 00	XIII	900
Cribwork wharf	Big Bay, Ont	"	2	Sept.	20	5,448 40	XIII	414
Cribwork wharf	Kempenfeldt, Ont	"	2	"	20	9,783 12	XIII	414
Pile wharf	Metchosin, B.C	"	2	Oct.	9	4,837 00	XIII	571
Wharf and dredging	St. Pierre-les-Becquets, Que	"	10					
Buildings at Experimental Farm	Indian Head, Sask	"	12	Oct.	10	33,000 00	XIII	572
Laboratory at Quarantine Station	St. John, N.B	"	17	Dec.	21	5,950 00	XIII	791
Doctor's residence at Quarantine Station	St. John, N.B	"	18	"	21	8,392 00	XIII	791
Cribwork wharf	Big Bay Point, Ont	"	18	Jan.	30	7,500 00	XIII	1007
Cribwork wharf	Belle Ewart, Ont	"	18	Oct.	16	8,000 00	XIII	573
Pilework wharf	Willow Point, B.C	"	25					
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Grand Manan, N.B	"	30	Nov.	28	30,888 00	XIII	787
Cribwork breakwater	Souris, P.E.I	"	30	Oct.	18	143,917 00	XIII	573
Cribwork extension to breakwater	Ste. Adelaide de Pabos, Que	"	30	Jan	13	6,485 00	XIII	901
Cribwork pier head	Fair Haven, N.B	"	30	Nov.	28	5,750 00		
Revetment wall, pile and concrete	Owen Sound, Ont	Aug.	7	Nov.	19	18,900 00	XIII	664
Immigration detention building	Montreal, Que	"	8	Jan.	3	75,400 00		
Repair work	Isle Verte, Que	"	8					
Pile and cribwork wharf	Albert, N.B	"	9	Jan.	6	14,286 00	XIII	900

WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, etc.,—*Continued.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
					Vol. Page.
Doctor's residence	Prince Rupert, B.C.	Aug. 9		$ cts.	
Dock improvements (pile and concrete work, dredging)	Brockville, Ont.	" 14	Nov. 18	15,382 50	XIII 790
Pilework wharf	Holberg, B.C.	" 15	Dec. 19	12,657 00	XIII 790
" "	Shutty Beach, B.C.	" 15	Jan. 28	5,400 00	XIII 1097
Repairs and extension to cribwork wharf	Lanoraie, Que.	" 21	Jan. 3	6,345 00	XIII 889
Breakwater	Matane, Que.	" 21			
Alterations to public building	Summerside, P.E.I.	" 24			
Pilework wharf	Massett, B.C.	" 26	Jan. 27	4,875 00	XIII 1097
Reconstruction of part of river breakwater	Goderich, Ont.	" 26	Dec. 4	26,000 00	XIII 789
Concrete work (improvements)	Whitby, Ont.	" 26	Jan. 13	20,000 00	XIII 989
Pilework wharf	Refuge Bay, B.C.	" 27	Dec. 28	5,200 00	XIII 898
Pile boat wharf	Seymour Arm, B.C.	Sept. 10	Jan. 2	5,850 00	XIII 890
Pilework wharf	Moresby Island, Sandspit Point, B.C.	" 10	" 18	4,375 00	XIII 901
Public building	Durham, Ont.	" 16			
" "	Aylmer, Ont.	" 16	April 3	32,791 00	XIII 1292
" "	Hanover, Ont.	" 16			
Wharf repairs	L'Islet, Que.	" 17	Mar. 11	23,400 00	XIII 1175
Harbour improvements	Rimouski, Que.	" 17			
Extension to wharf (cribwork), dredging	Ile aux Coudres, Que.	" 17	July 3	Schedule rates	
Extension to wharf (cribwork)	Cap à l'Aigle, Que.	" 17	Dec. 26	29,430 85	XIII 792
Breakwater wharf (cribwork)	Seal Cove, N.B.	" 17			
Public building	Grimsby, Ont.	" 19	Jan. 9	19,973 00	XIII 990
Extension to wharf (cribwork)	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.	" 26			
Extension block to head of pier	Kamouraska, Que.	" 26			
Public building	Matane, Que.	" 27	July 21	20,000 00	
Wharf (cribwork)	Walton, N.S.	" 27			
Pilework wharf	New Liskeard, Ont.	" 27	Dec. 9	10,985 00	
Pile and cribwork wharf	Ste. Victoire, Que.	Oct. 5	April 3	6,990 00	XIII 1292
Public building	Leamville, Ont.	" 7	June 23	22,750 00	
Wharf (pile and concrete work)	Hamilton, Ont.	" 7	May 10	178,066 79	XIII 1155
Addition to post office	Quebec, Que.	" 9	" 3	385,000 00	XIII 1135
Armoury	Port Arthur, Ont.	" 10	April 21	150,057 60	XIII 1294
Public building	Wallaceburg, Ont.	" 15			
" "	North Battleford, Sask.	" 15			
Pile dock and timber docking wharf	Kaslo, B.C.	" 16			
public building	Three Rivers, Que.	" 16			

Landing pier	St. Antoine de Verchères, Que	Oct.	17	Jan.	15	9,400 00	XIII	901
Public building	Brantford, Ont	"	17	Mar.	6	244,308 00	XIII	1135
Postal Station "B"	Montreal, Que	"	17					
Postal Station, St. Lawrence Ward, "H"	"	"	17	April	13	248,000 00	XIII	1293
Postal Station, Notre Dame Street	"	"	17					
Deep water wharf, cribwork and dredging	Campbellton, N.B.	Oct.	18					
Landing pier (pile and cribwork, dredging)	Batiscan River, Que	"	18	Feb.	4	$17,299 78	XIII	1008
Wharf, pile and cribwork	Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, Que	"	18	"	1	7,289 05	XIII	1007
Public building	Hespeler, Ont	"	23					
Addition to post office	Toronto, Ont	"	26					
Pile and cribwork wharf	Meteghan, N.S.	"	29					
Public building	Fredericton, N.B.	"	31	April	16	133,700 00	XIII	1293
" "	Bassano, Alta.	Nov.	12					
Pile wharf	Ville Marie, Que.	"	12	Mar.	28	17,971 93	XIII	1136
Extension to wharf	Providence Bay, Ont.	"	13	Feb.	6	21,480 00	XIII	1009
Building at Forest Nursery Station	Saskatoon, Sask.	"	14					
Horse barn	Brandon, Man.	"	14	Jan.	2	7,054 00	XIII	899
Wharf	Quaco, N.B.	"	15	April	24	15,985 00	XIII	1295
Addition to drill hall	Quebec, Que.	"	18	May	22	130,050 00		
Public building	Murray Bay, Que.	"	18					
Reconstruction of wharf	St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I.	"	18	Feb.	5	3,993 00	XIII	1009
Wharf, dredging and back filling	Cap de la Madeleine	"	18	Mar.	3	49,461 92	XIII	1134
Public building	Grand Mère, Que.	"	18					
" "	Morden, Man.	"	20	Mar.	13	34,000 00		
Lock, dam, regulation sluices, approach piers, excavation of raceway and channel	East River, N.S.	"	21	April	9	390,701 35	XIII	1293
Public building	Weedon, Que.	"	22					
" "	St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.	"	22					
" "	Sudbury, Ont.	Dec.	2					
Wharf (pile and concrete superstructure)	Windsor, Ont.	"	4	Feb.	17	47,809 41	XIII	1009
Fishway	Lockport, Man.	"	6	"	28	4,456 00	XIII	1133
Breakwater, cribwork	Feltzen South, N.S.	"	7	Mar.	13	13,800 00	XIII	1136
Wharf	Cole Harbour, N.S.	"	18					
Locks and dam	Quebec Harbour, Que.	"	18	Mar.	17	1,873,704 80	XIII	1136
Improvements to wharf, pile, concrete filling, &c.	Batiscan, Que.	"	23	Feb.	4	17,299 78		
Public building	Beauport, Que.	Jan.	8					
Custom house	Ottawa, Ont.	"	9					
Laboratory and doctor's residence at Quarantine Station	Halifax, N.S.	"	9					
Addition to Rideau Hall	Ottawa, Ont.	"	20	Aug.	1	125,000 00		
Public building	Steelton, Ont.	"	20					
Addition to public building	New Westminster, B.C.	"	23					
Lock, dam, and approach piers	Rivière-du-Loup, en haut, Que.	"	23					
Geodetic Survey building, Central Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont.	Feb.	4					
Public building	Milltown, N.B.	"	10					
" "	Acton, Ont.	"	13	May	26	21,326 00		
Extension to wharf	Ste. Anne-des-Monts, Que.	"	13					
Repairs to headblock, east breakwater	Port Colborne, Ont.	Feb.	24					
Public Building	Shediac, N.B.	"	25					

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Public Works, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, etc.—*Concluded.*

Nature of Work.	Locality.	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				$ cts.	Vol. Page.
Public Building	Sackville, N.B	Feb. 25			
Revetment wall	Burlington, Ont	" 27	May 19	21,800 00	
Public building	Bracebridge, Ont	" 28	July 11	34,425 00	
Barracks	Long Branch, Toronto, Ont	Mar. 1			
Harbour improvements	Inverness, B.C	" 4			
Wharf, pile bent	Willow Point, B.C	" 4			
Combined roadway and wharf, dredging	Kingston, Ont	" 8	May 28	Schedule rates.	
Additions and alterations to public building	Joliette, Que	" 13			
Harbour improvements	Inverness, N.S	" 13			
Public building	Napierville, Que	" 18			
" "	Collingwood, Ont	" 18			
" "	Shelburne, Ont	" 19			
" "	Lakefield, Ont	" 25			
Postal Stations 'G' and 'E'	Toronto, Ont	" 25	Aug. 5	'G' 126,214 00	
Public building	Milverton, Ont	" 25			
Post office	Maisonneuve, Que	" 27			
Public Building	Dartmouth, N.S	" 27			
" "	St. George, N.B	" 27			
" "	Middleton, N.S	" 27			
" "	Virden, Man	" 28	June 2	33,900 00	
Cribwork wharf	Evandale, N.B	" 28	" 9	8,000 00	
" "	Whites Bluff, N.B	" 28			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Cutting and removing to new site part of old station on I.C.R	Truro, N.S	Apr. 10	June 1	635 00	XIII	71
Improving lower entrance to Lock No. 15	Cornwall Canal, Ont	" 16	" 4	Schedule rates		
Widening channel way at lower entrance	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont	" 22	" 28	"	XIII	71
Lock house at Lock No. 8 on Section No. 4, Ontario – Rice Lake Division	Trent Canal, Ont	May 8	No contract			

Dredging	Murray Canal, Ont	May	8	Aug. 20	$ 10.50 per hr	XIII	287
Line of railway	Millville to St. John river, N.B	"	9	May 14	*Subsidy $3,200 per. mi	XIII	72
Repairing roofs	St. John, N.B	"	18	No contract.			
Line of railway	Drummond Mines to Bathurst Harbour, N.B	"	25	July 18	*Subsidy $3,200 per. mi	XIII	171
" "	Teulon to Icelandic river, Man	"	27	June 11	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi	XIII	72
" "	St. Matthias to lake Kenogami	"	28	July 18	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi	XIII	171
Freight shed on I.C.R	St. Anaclet, Que	"	30				
" "	Kempt, Que	"	30	Oct. 19	1,134 00	XIII	576
Additions to freight shed on I.C.R	St. Germain, Que	"	30	No contract			
Addition to freight shed, also coal shed on I.C.R	Lotbinière, Que	"	30	"			
Addition to freight shed on I.C.R	Eel River, N.B	"	30	Oct. 22	646 00	XIII	578
" "	Rimouski, Que	"	30	Dec. 18	1,100 00	XIII	793
" "	Ste. Anne, Que	"	30	No contract.			
" "	St. Leonard's Junction, Que	June	1	"			
Line of railway	Gibson to Minto, N.B	"	4	June 13	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi	XIII	73
Section of Hudson Bay Railway	Thicket Portage to Split Lake Junction, Man	"	5	Sept. 20	Schedule rates	XIII	415
Line of railway	Montreal to Nottaway river	"	11	June 12	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi	XIII	73
Station, freight shed &c., on I.C.R	Ste. Flavie, Que	"	13	Oct. 8	20,900 00	XIII	575
Station on the I.C.R	Sayabec, Que	"	13	Oct. 26	5,675 00	XIII	577
Ten-stall engine house, annex, chimney, cinder-pit, &c., on I.C.R	Point Tupper, N.S	"	14	Oct. 19	37,500 00	XIII	578
Bridge on Saskatchewan river, between	Strathcona and Edmonton, Alta	"	25	Aug. 2	*Subsidy 15 % cost of bridge not exceeding $126,000	XIII	287
Extension to I.C.R. freight shed	Sydney, N.S	"	27	Oct. 3	5,750 30	XIII	575
" "	Stellarton, N.S	"	27	Sept. 5	3,100 00	XIII	415
Bridge over river Saskatchewan	Outlook, Sask	July	2	No contract.			
Removal of old east pier and extension of east docking on Welland Canal	Port Colborne, Ont	"	5	Sept. 5	Schedule rates	XIII	416
Supply and delivery of two-side dump scows for Rideau Canal dredging plant	Buckingham, Que	"	6	July 25	6,500 00	XIII	171
Wooden tug for Rideau Canal dredging plant	" "	"	6	Jan. 3	7,300 00	XIII	902
Line of railway	Labrosse Junction to St. Alexis	"	8	July 18	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi	XIII	171
Extension to I.C.R. freight shed	Sydney Mines, N.S	"	9	Oct. 3	3,500 00	XIII	575
Extending Pier No. 7 and cliff excavation on I.C.R	Richmond, N.S	"	10	Sept. 26	Schedule rates	XIII	415
Sandblasting and painting I. C. R. bridge across	Grand Narrows, C. B	"	10	Dec 18	5,150 00	XIII	792
Steel tug	Sault Ste. Marie Canal, Ont	"	13	Aug. 19	12,750 00	XIII	288

*Not exceeding $6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, &c.—*Concluded.*

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				$ cts.	Vol.	Page.
Sandblasting and painting certain bridges	Ottawa East, Bronson Ave., Manotick, Merrickville, Newboro, Oliver's Ferry, Brass's Point	July 17	Sept. 27	6,150 00	XIII	415
Line of railway	Yellowhead Pass to Fraser river	" 19	Aug. 7	Subsidy $12,000 per mi.	XIII	287
" "	Sault Ste. Marie to point between White river and Dalton Stations	" 23	Sept. 27	*Subsidy $3,200 per mi.	XIII	416
Bridge-tender's residence	Murray canal, Ont	July 29	Oct. 19	2,300 00	XIII	574
Station building on I.C.R.	Point Tupper, N.S.	Aug. 7	Dec. 14	12,300 00	XIII	792
Extension to freight car repair shop, I.C.R.	Moncton, N.B.	" 7	Feb. 10	104,500 00	XIII	1011
Ballasting, I.R.C.	Georges river to Sydney Mines, N.S.	" 8	Sept. 26	90c. per cu. yd.	XIII	415
Line of railway	St. Justine to St. Sabine, Que.	" 9	" 25	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	416
"	Wellington to Alberni, B.C.	" 20	Oct. 19	†Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	577
Wall along south side of cut, Rideau canal	Smith's Falls, Ont.	" 21	" 22	Schedule rates	XIII	574
Repairs to station on I.C.R.	Hampton, N.B.	" 24	No contract.			
Rest house for trainmen on I.C.R.	Rivière du Loup, Que.	" 26	Feb. 1	2,850 00	XIII	1011
Standard sand house on I.C.R.	Rivière du Loup, Que.	" 26	" 1	1,477 00	XIII	1011
Bridge and span	Campbellford, Ont.	" 26	Nov. 12	35,500 00	XIII	664
Section of Hudson Bay Railway	Split Lake Junction to Hudson Bay terminus	" 31	Dec. 17	Schedule rates	XIII	792
Line of railway	Little river to Belle Marche, C.B.	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	416
Enlargement of elevator	Port Colborne, Ont.	" 24	Nov. 14	201,000 00	XIII	793
Line of railway, I.C.R.	Springhill Junction to Wallace Harbour, N.S.	Oct. 1	No contract.			
Dwelling	Point Tupper, N.S.	" 1	Jan. 4	7,500 00	XIII	902
Line of railway	St. John to Grand Falls, N.B.	" 22	Nov. 5	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	665
"	Golden, B.C., to Jukeson	" 31	No contract.			
Cork insulation car shop roof	Moncton, N.B.	Nov. 15	Feb. 6	9,076 29	XIII	1011
Vacuum car-cleaning plants	"	" 20	" 12	3,727 00	XIII	1012
" "	St. John, N.B.	" 20	" 12	3,125 00	XIII	1012

Line of railway	St. Albert to Yellowhead Pass, B.C.	Nov. 29	Nov. 29	Guarantee of $35,000 per mi.		
"	Ingersoll to Stratford	Dec. 9	No contract.			
Extension of Algoma Central Railway	Algoma, Ont.	" 23	Dec. 28	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	793
Reconstruction of bridge	Quebec, Que.	" 30	No contract.			
Coal pockets on I.C.R.	Point Tupper, N.S.	Jan. 3	"			
Line of railway	Ste. Agathe des Monts towards township of Howard	" 7	Feb. 1	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile	XIII	1012
Highway bridge between	St. John's and Iberville, Que.	" 23	No contract.			
Freight shed	Fredericton, N.B.	" 25	"			
Line of railway	McBride Junction to Campbell river, B.C.	Feb. 3	"			
"	Coldwater river to Fraser river, B.C.	" 10	April 2	*Subsidy, $3,200 per mile.		
" I.C.R.	Wallace, N.S.	" 25	No contract.			
Car ferry terminals	Carleton Point, P.E.I.	Mar. 12	"			
" "	Cape Tormentine, N.B.	" 12	April 28	Schedule rates.	XIII	1295
Slope and vertical walls	Lachine canal, Que.	" 27	" 1	"		
Improvements at Lock No. 4, on Lachine canal	Côte St. Paul, Que.	" 27	May 26	"	XIII	1430

*Not exceeding $6,400 per mile.

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1912–13, with names of locality concerned, &c.

				$ cts.		
Certain trades	Halifax, N.S.	April 2				
Drill hall	Meaford, Ont.	" 25	July 3	12,890 00		
Renewal of sewage system, Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	May 2	June 12	5,497 00	"	
Drill hall	Gananoque, Ont.	" 10	July 3	14,580 00	"	
Repairs and renovation of Court House for 53rd Regiment	Sherbrooke, Que.	" 17	Sept. 11	28,600 00	XIII	665
Drill hall	Grenfell, Sask.	" 18	July 16	10,000 00		
Model and gun shed, Royal Military College	Kingston, Ont.	" 27	Dec. 2	22,949 00	XIII	794
Drill hall	Lindsay, Ont.	" 27	Oct. 18	30,777 00	XIII	794
"	Oshawa, Ont.	" 27	Dec. 2	34,793 00		
"	Norwood, Ont.	" 27	Oct. 14	8,325 00	XIII	666
"	Watford, Ont.	" 27	Sept. 3	11,400 00		
"	Omemee, Ont.	" 27	" 24	8,325 00	XIII	666
"	Galt, Ont.	" 27	No contract.			
"	Dunnville, Ont.	" 27	"			
"	Vernon, B.C.	" 30	Oct. 7	16,811 00	XIII	666
"	Minnedosa, Man.	" 30	Sept. 21	17,400 00	XIII	793
"	Morden, Man.	" 30	No contract.			
Repair to rifle range	Pointe aux Trembles, Que.	June 6	Day labour.	7,800 00		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Militia and Defence, 1912–13, with names of locality concerned, &c—*Concluded.*

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Rifle range	Middleton, N.S.	June 6	Feb. 2	5,850 00		
"	Collingwood, Ont.	" 7	Dec. 4	5,512 00	XIII	795
"	St. Catharines, Ont.	" 11	July 19	5,420 00		
Drill hall	Markdale, Ont.	" 15	Sept. 13	11,775 00	XIII	666
Rifle range	Peterboro, Ont.	" 17	Feb. 2	4,900 00		
Drill hall	Moosomin, Sask.	" 18	Aug. 29	10,444 50	"	
"	Parry Sound, Ont.	" 19	No contract.			
Armoury	Orillia, Ont.	" 19	June 9	24,000 00	"	
"	Simcoe, Ont.	" 19	No contract.			
Construction of, or repairing, rifle range	Long Branch, Ont.	" 19	Dec. 4	13,400 00	XIII	794
Drill hall	Chilliwack, B.C.	" 25	Nov. 15	16,350 00	XIII	667
"	Fernie, B.C.	" 27	No contract.			
"	Kincardine, Ont.	July 2	Nov. 12	6,783 00	XIII	667
"	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 2	No contract.			
Repairs to fences around barracks	St. Johns, Que.	Aug. 16	"			
Fitting up caretaker's quarters for Field Battery	Belleville, Ont.	" 24	"			
Fence, military cemetery	Montreal, Que.	" 26	"			
Drill hall	Victoria, B.C.	Sept. 10	"			
External painting, Work Point Barracks	Esquimalt, B.C.	" 10	"			
Armoury	Stratford, Ont.	Oct. 8	No contract.			
"	London, Ont.	" 8	"			
Repairs to drill hall	Hamilton, Ont.	" 8	"			
Addition to armoury building	Ottawa, Ont.	" 23		6,000 00		
Armoury	Woodstock, Ont.	Nov. 2	No contract.			
Drill hall	Edmonton, Alta.	" 6	"			
"	Regina, Sask.	" 6	"			
"	Calgary, Alta.	" 6	"			
"	Vancouver, B.C.	" 6	"			
Armoury	Coaticook, Que.	" 21	"			
Drill hall	Simcoe, Ont.	Dec. 30	"			
"	Moosejaw, Sask.	Jan. 3	June 6	105,973 00		
"	Saskatoon, Sask.	" 13	No contract.			
"	Orono, Ont.	" 18	Mar. 15	11,470 00		
"	Prince Albert, Sask.	" 20	No contract.			

Repairs to armoury	Rigaud, Que	"	25	Feb. 20	2,245 00	
Renewal of lighting system in drill hall	Montreal, Que	"	25	No contract.		
Drill hall	Pembroke, Ont	"	28	"		
"	Renfrew, Ont	"	30	"		
"	Swift Current, Sask	Feb.	6	"		
Connaught rifle range	South March, Ont	"	7	May 1	125,000 00	
Drill Hall	Kamloops, B.C	"	10	No contract.		
"	Qu'Appelle, Sask	"	19	"		
"	Ingersoll, Ont	"	25	"		
"	Napanee, Ont	"	25	"		
All classes of labour	St. Johns, Que	Mar.	18	"		
Drill hall	Picton, Ont	"	27	June 16	64,740 00	
"	Maple Creek, Sask	"	31	No contract.		

Fair Wages Schedules prepared for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Range lights on Saguenay river	Simard, Que	June	1	July 16	2,465 00	XIII	417
Double dwelling	Cape Fourchu, N.S	"	7	Aug. 20	4,857 00	XIII	417
Certain trades	Fort William, Que	Sept.	17	Oct. 14	450 00	XIII	1296
Dredging work	St. John, N.B	"	27	Nov 1	185,000 00	XIII	1296
Concrete beacon	False Creek, B.C	Oct.	1	" 27	1,300 00	XIII	1297
Pile and concrete wharf and dredging, New Buoy Depot	St. John, N.B	"	10	" 21	185,000 00	XIII	1296
Certain trades	Charlottetown, P.E.I	"	14	Day Labour.			
"	St. John, N.B	"	17	"			
"	Montreal, Que	"	18	"			
"	Parry Sound, Ont	"	23	"			
"	Halifax, N.S	"	26	"			
"	Prescott, Ont	"	26	"			
Double dwelling, frame	Cape Beale, B.C	Nov.	6	Jan. 30	8,200 00	XIII	1297
Certain trades	Vancouver, B.C	"	12	Day labour.			
"	Victoria, B.C	"	12	"			
"	Midland, Ont	Jan.	9				
Fog alarm building	Cape Roseway, N.S	Feb.	10				
Wooden lighthouse tower	Shamper's Wharf, N.B	"	10	May 21	1,049 000		
Wooden dwelling	St. Paul's island, N.S	Mar.	13	No contract.			
Wooden lighthouse tower	Tanner island, N.S	"	13				
Lighthouse tower on concrete base	Chamcook Harbour, N.B	"	13	"			
Wooden lighthouse tower	Midland Point, Ont	"	13	"			
Lighthouse and dwelling, oil shed and boathouse	Addenbrooke island, B.C	"	28	"			
Storm signal mast	North Sydney, N.S	"	31	"			

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Naval Service, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Nature of Work.	Locality	Date at which schedules supplied by Department of Labour.	Date of Contract.	Amount of Contract.	Issue of *Labour Gazette* in which Fair Wages schedule was published.
				$ cts	Vol. Page.
Wireless telegraph station	Point Edward, Ont	May 8	Sept. 28	4,050 00	
" "	Alert Bay, B.C.	" 14	Contract not awarded.		
" "	Toronto, Ont.	" 20	Contract not awarded.		
" "	Port Stanley, Ont.	" 27	Contract not awarded.		
Certain trades	Quebec, Que.	Sept. 17	Contract not awarded.		
"	Father Point, Que.	" 17	Dec. 30.	2,350 00	
"	Port Arthur, Ont.	Nov. 2	Oct. 10.	3,645 00	"
"	Halifax, N.S.	Feb. 12	No contract.		
Schooner	North Vancouver, B.C.	" 15	Feb. 11.	29,200 00	XIII 1297
Wireless tower	Le Pas, Man.	Mar. 20	Contract not awarded.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of the Interior 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, etc.

Wire fence around buffalo reserve	Moose Mountain, Sask.	July 25	No contract.		
Bath houses	Banff, Alta.	Dec. 2	Day labour.		
Superstructure of bath houses	"	Feb. 26	Contract not yet awarded.		

FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES prepared for the Department of Trade and Commerce, 1912-13, with name of locality concerned, &c.

Government elevator	Port Arthur, Ont.	Aug. 15	Sept. 11	1,194,865 00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

Fair Wages Complaints investigated by the Department of Labour during the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1913.

The Department of Labour received during the past fiscal year twenty-two complaints, arising, for the most part, out of alleged non-compliance with conditions inserted in public contracts for the protection of Labour. In several cases workmen employed by certain departments of the Government had made complaint regarding wages and hours, and at the request of the department concerned an investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour, whose report was transmitted to the department affected. One complaint had also been received prior to the commencement of the fiscal year, making in all twenty-three complaints dealt with by the Department of Labour during the year. The complaints related to the following subjects, namely: Rates of wages, hours of labour, neglect to post up the fair wages schedule, the employment of workmen other than metal lathers to perform that class of labour, the employment of joiners to do painters' work, the employment of workmen from one locality to perform work in another, and the change from day labour to piece work.

The workpeople affected, classified according to their occupations, are as follows: Foremen carpenters, carpenters, painters, plumbers, stone-cutters, machinists, bridge and structural iron workers, sheet metal workers, metal lathers, compressed air workers, iron ship-builders, builders' labourers, ordinary labourers, and teamsters. Complaints were received from certain workmen employed by the Departments of Militia and Defence and the Naval Service in the military works and dockyard at Halifax, N.S., from the employees in the shops and yards of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at the Quebec Agency, and from the workmen employed by the Board of Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, Que.

Taking into consideration all complaints either settled or filed during the year, six had to do with work in the province of Nova Scotia, one with work in the province of New Brunswick, nine with work in the province of Quebec, five with work in the province of Ontario, and two with work in the province of Alberta.

Nine of the complaints related to work performed for the Department of Public Works, five to work performed for the Department of Railways and Canals, two to work performed for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, two to work performed for the Department of Militia and Defence, two to work performed for the Department of the Naval Service, two to work performed for both the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service, and one to work performed for the Harbour Commission of Montreal.

Thirteen of the complaints were made the subject of special investigation by officers of the department, and of these ten were reported well-founded and three groundless. In the remaining ten cases no investigation was conducted, but inquiry was made of the department under whose direction the work was being carried on and the information thus obtained was forwarded to the complainant, or the matter was left in the hands of the department concerned.

A complaint from the International Union of Wire and Metal Lathers had been received in the department before the close of the last fiscal year, which had to do with the alleged employment of carpenters, blacksmiths and labourers to perform the work of metal lathing on the old post office building in Montreal. Early in April an investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the complaint was well-founded; also that the contractor refused to pay the rate current in Montreal for metal lathers, namely, 50 cents per hour; and that he had neglected to comply with the fair wage condition of his contract regarding the posting up of the fair wages schedule. The Department of Public Works, by whom the contract was let, was accordingly notified of the infringement

of the terms of the contract. The Department of Labour was later informed that the Department of Public Works had written the contractor and insisted upon a strict adherence to the fair wages conditions of the contract.

Sworn statements were received in the department regarding the under-payment of wages to certain individual workmen employed on the Royal Military College wharf at Kingston, Ont. Several of the workmen in question claimed that they had been paid at a rate of 20 cents per hour instead of 25 cents per hour, the latter being the rate specified for labourers in the fair wages schedule of the contract. Another complaint was to the effect that a workman who had charge of a gang of men engaged in driving piles should receive the same rate of wage as that paid to foremen carpenters. An investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the claims were well-founded. As a result of correspondence between the departments concerned and the contractor, a cheque was received in settlement of these claims, the amount of each claim being forwarded by the Department of Labour to the workman concerned. The contractor also promised to settle certain other claims as soon as the men could be located.

A complaint was received from a workman employed on the Naval College building at Halifax, N.S., and the installation of wireless in the same, regarding alleged under-payment of wages. The matter was referred to the Department of the Naval Service, and on request of the latter an investigation was conducted by an officer of the Department of Labour, who visited Halifax for this purpose. It was found that the workman had been employed as foreman carpenter on the work above mentioned and that he should have received $3.50 per day instead of $2.70 which he actually received. A cheque for the amount due the complainant, namely, $104.80, was forwarded by the contractors to the Department of Labour. On receipt of the same the department immediately mailed it to the workman concerned. The matter was then declared closed.

Complaint was made by the International Sheet Metal Workers' Alliance to the effect that sheet metal workers in the employ of an Ottawa firm were being paid less than the rate current in the district for that class of labour. The work in question included the manufacture of field hospital outfits, acetylene gas generators, and military parade lamps for the Department of Militia and Defence. On inquiry of this latter department it was learned that the transactions referred to were not in the nature of formal contracts, but rather in the form of purchases, and further, that no fair wage conditions had been provided for. No further action was therefore taken.

In connection with certain work on the old museum building in Ottawa, Ont., a complaint was received concerning the rate of wages paid to the metal lathers employed thereon. The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Public Works, with a recommendation that the current rate namely, 45 cents per hour, should be paid to all metal lathers employed on the work above mentioned. Instructions were given by the Department of Public Works that this recommendation should be given effect, and the matter was then declared closed.

The Halifax District Trades and Labour Council informed the Department of Labour that the painters employed in the military works and dockyard at Halifax, N.S., by the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service were being paid at the rate of 25 cents and 24 cents per hour respectively, which amounts were below the current rates in Halifax for that class of labour, the wages of journeymen having been increased on May 1 last to $2.70 per day. The facts were accordingly communicated to the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service, under whose direction the work in question was being carried on.

Complaint was made by a member of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America that the contractors for the customs house at Quebec, Que.,

refused to pay the current rate for painters, namely, 30 cents per hour. The fair wages schedule of the contract provided for a minimum rate of 25 cents per hour, this being the rate prevailing in Quebec at the time the schedule was prepared. This being explained to the complainant, no further complaint was received.

In connection with the manufacture for the Dominion Government of bell buoys and superstructures for gas beacons, a complaint was received stating that a company to whom this work had been given was insisting that the work in question should be done by piece work instead of by day labour, this change being in violation of the principles of the constitution of the Federal Labour Union. The Department of Marine and Fisheries, for whom the work was being done, informed the Department of Labour that the work was being performed under the ordinary form of order issued by the purchasing branch of that department and contained no fair wage conditions. The facts were accordingly communicated to the President of the Federal Labour Union, and the matter was then dropped.

A complaint was received from the International Compressed Air Workers' Union on behalf of the compressed air workers, or 'sand hogs,' employed on the substructure of the Quebec bridge. The complaint had to do with the demand of the employees concerned for a rate of wage of $4 per day instead of $3.50 which they were actually receiving. An investigation was made by an officer of the department who visited the work and interviewed a number of the 'sand hogs' employed there. It was found that the complaint was not well-founded, there having been no violation of the fair wages schedule of the contract. No. further action was therefore necessary.

A communication was received from the Federal Union No. 6, enclosing declarations from several workmen employed on the Intercolonial station house and freight shed contracts at Truro, N.S., setting forth that the workmen in question had been paid less than the rate specified in the fair wages schedules of the contracts. Later, a number of sworn statements were received in the department to the same effect. An investigation was made by an officer of the department who reported that he had examined the time books of the contracts. A few of the claims were not sustained, but cheques had been mailed to all those whose claims were well-founded. The matter was thus satisfactorily settled.

A complaint was received in the department to the effect that journeymen plumbers at Halifax employed by the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of the Naval Service were being paid at a rate of 30 cents per hour instead of 35 cents per hour, the latter being the rate current in Halifax for that class of labour. The information was accordingly communicated to the departments concerned.

On request of the Department of the Naval Service an investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour into a complaint of certain employees of that department at Halifax, N.S., comprising boilermakers, iron shipbuilders and machinists. The complaint grew out of the fact that the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders had been requested to work from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., at the day rate, and from 7 p.m. at time and one-half, whereas the rule generally observed was that double time should be paid for all work performed after 5 p.m. The men protested and asked that the order should be suspended until they had time to communicate with the authorities at Ottawa. Complaint was made that shortly afterwards the men were dismissed, and the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America then asked the Department of Labour to make an inquiry. Investigation showed that the rate current in the locality for overtime for boilermakers and iron shipbuilders was double time, that for machinists being time and one-half from 5 p.m. until midnight, after midnight and on Sundays and holidays,

double time, with the exception of work at the graving dock. The Department of the Naval Service informed the Department of Labour that an increase had been granted the machinists and that all labour questions had been settled satisfactorily.

In connection with the construction of an armoury at Lévis, Que., complaint was made by the St. Marc Branch of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America that the sub-contractor at St. Marc des Carrières was violating the fair wages conditions of the contract in that he worked his men nine hours per day and paid wages ranging from $1.50 to $3 per day, the piece work system also being employed in some instances. The fair wages schedule of the contract called for payment to stonecutters of a rate of 40 cents per hour and a working day of eight hours. A similar complaint had been investigated and reported upon during the summer of 1911 and the contractors were then informed by the Department of Public Works that the fair wages conditions of the contract must be lived up to by the sub-contractor in question. The complaint was again referred to the Department of Public Works.

A complaint was received from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paper Hangers of America regarding alleged non-payment of current rates of wages to various classes of workmen employed on the construction of an examining warehouse at Calgary, Alta. It was claimed that the current rates were higher than the rates provided for in the fair wages schedule of the contract. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works and later to the Department of Justice, the latter department ruling that there was no provision in the contract which required the payment of wages other than the rates specified in the fair wages schedule.

Word was received from the Brotherhood of Structural Iron Workers that the structural iron workers employed on the construction of the Edmonton-Saskatoon Bridge, over the Saskatchewan River, had ceased work on account of the refusal of the contractors to pay $4.50 per day of nine hours. The western fair wages officer of the Department of Labour was instructed to investigate this complaint and, after doing so, informed the department that the demands of the men were reasonable and should be conceded. The information was communicated to the Department of Railways and Canals, by whom the contract for this work had been let.

During the summer of 1911 a complaint had been made by the employees of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the shops and yards at Quebec. An investigation was made by an officer of the Department of Labour, and a report embodying certain recommendations was transmitted to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. In September, 1912, a further investigation was made on request of the latter department and a statement was prepared and submitted for the information of the department concerned, giving the rates of wages and hours of labour in the privately-owned shops and yards of Quebec in which work was performed similar to that performed by the staff of the Marine Agency. The wages in the shops and yards were revised accordingly.

A complaint was received from the International Union of Painters of America to the effect that painters' work on the Citadel, Quebec, Que., was being done by joiners. The work in question being under the supervision of the Department of Militia and Defence, an inquiry was made by that department and the Department of Labour was informed that some joiners were employed to put on the priming coat to prevent damage by weather, but that all painting was done by painters. This information was communicated to the complainant. No further action was taken.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint against the contractor for the construction of dormitories at the

Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., respecting the rate of wage paid to carpenters. An investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that no carpenters were then employed on the work in question; also that there was no ground for complaint respecting the rates of wages which were being paid on the work. The matter was accordingly dropped.

A complaint was received in the department to the effect that the wages provided for in the fair wages schedule of the contract for the substructure of the Quebec bridge were not the rates current in Quebec at the time the complaint was made. An investigation was accordingly made by an officer of the Department of Labour, who reported that the contractors were paying rates greatly in excess of those set forth in the fair wages schedule and in many cases higher than the rates current in Quebec. No action was therefore necessary.

In connection with the construction of the Intercolonial freight shed at Sydney, N.S., a complaint was made by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America that certain carpenters employed on the above mentioned work were being paid 30 cents per hour instead of 33 1-3 cents per hour which was provided for in the fair wages schedule of the contract. The matter was referred to the Department of Railways and Canals under whose direction the work in question was being carried on. As a result of correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals and the contractor concerned, the Department of Labour was informed that a settlement had been effected, cheques for the amounts due being mailed the workmen concerned.

A complaint was received in the department from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on behalf of certain carpenters employed on the construction of an armoury at St. John, N.B., who were being paid less than the rate current in St. John for that class of labour. The contractor promised to establish a rate of $3 per day for carpenters from May 1, 1913.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America lodged a complaint on behalf of certain carpenters employed on the Montreal Harbour works, the complaint being to the effect that the carpenters in question were being paid less than the rate current in Montreal for that class of labour. An investigation was conducted by an officer of the Department of Labour. In his report recommendations were made for certain increases to the workmen concerned. It was later announced by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners that an increase of ten per cent had been granted.

A protest was received from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America against the employment of painters from Hull, Que., to work on the post office building in Montreal. It was stated that the painters were being paid at a lower rate than that current in Montreal for that class of labour. Inquiry was made by the Department of Labour which showed that the contractor was duly conforming to the fair wages schedule in the contract. No further action was therefore necessary.

Following is a tabular statement covering the various grievances investigated:—

TABLE showing nature and results of investigations made by the Fair Wages Officers during the financial year ended March 31, 1912.

I. COMPLAINTS RECEIVED PRIOR TO THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13 AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Complaint received.	Locality, and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Mar. 26, '12	Montreal, Que., Work on Old Post Office.	Public Works	That metal lathing was being done by other classes of labour and that the rate paid for such work was lower than that current in Montreal	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the complaint was well founded, also that the fair wages schedule had not been posted up, as required. The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works with a recommendation that the contractor should be compelled to live to the terms of his contract.

II.—COMPLAINTS RECEIVED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1912-13, AND INVESTIGATED DURING THE YEAR.

Apr. 30, '12	Kingston, Ont., Extension of Royal Military College wharf.	Public Works	Regarding non-payment of rates of wages specified in fair wages schedule.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who found that fair wage schedule conditions had not been complied with. Amounts due to various workmen were accordingly paid by contractors.
May 8, '12	Halifax, N.S., Construction of Naval College Building and Seamen's hospital.	Naval Service	Regarding non-payment of current rate to a foreman carpenter.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who found that the foreman should have been paid at the rate of $3.50 per day instead of the rate of $3 which he actually received, and was therefore entitled to recover from the contractors a balance of $104 80, and the payment of this amount was duly made.
May 11, '12	Ottawa, Ont., Furnishing of supplies for the Government by an Ottawa firm.	Militia and Defence.	That sheet metal workers employed on work for the Government were being paid at a rate lower that that current in the city of Ottawa for that class of labour.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, from whom it was learned that the transactions in question were not in the form of contracts but in the form of purchases and that no fair wage conditions had been imposed in connection with the furnishing of supplies.
May 17, '12	Ottawa, Ont. Work on old Museum building on Sussex street.	Public Works.	Regarding wages paid to metal lathers employed on above work.	The matter was referred to the Department of Public Works, under whose direction the work was being carried on. Instructions were given by the Department of Public Works that the rate of 45c. should be paid to all metal lathers employed on above work, and the matter was accordingly closed.
May 31, '12	Halifax, N.S. Work in Canadian Dockyard and military works.	Militia and Defence Naval Service,	That painters employed on above work were being paid less than the rate current in Halifax for that class of labour.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence and the Department of Naval Service, under whose direction the work was being carried on.

June 4, '12	Quebec, Que. Construction of Custom House.	Public Works.	That painters employed on the above work were paid 25c. per hour, whereas the current rate for that class of labour in Quebec was 30c.	The fair wages schedule inserted in the contract referred to provided for a rate of 25c. per hour, being the rate current at the time the schedule was prepared.
June 10, '12	Ottawa, Ont. Certain work for the Government by an Ottawa firm.	Marine and Fisheries.	That work on buoys, beacons and boilers for the Government should be done by piece work instead of by day labour as formerly.	The matter was referred to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for whom the work was being done. This department stated that there was no formal contract, the work being done under the ordinary form of order issued by the purchasing branch of the department, which did not contain fair wage conditions.
June 20, '12	Quebec, Que. Construction of substructure of Quebec bridge.	Railways and Canals.	Wages paid to sand hogs employed on said work by contractors.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that there had been no violation of the fair wages schedule. No further action was necessary.
June 21, '12	Truro, N.S. Construction of station and freight shed for I.C.R.	Railways and Canals.	That contractors for said work were not paying certain workmen the rates of wages provided for in the fair wage schedule.	By request of the Department of Railways and Canals an investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported the claims were well founded. Settlement was made by the contractors and the matter was accordingly declared closed.
June 24, '12	Halifax, N.S. Work performed for Militia and Defence and Naval Service Departments.	Militia and Defence, Naval Service.	That journeymen plumbers at Halifax in employ of said departments were paid at the rate of 30c. instead of 35c., the latter rate having gone into effect on May 1, 1912.	Departments of Militia and Defence and the Naval Service were notified that wages of journeymen plumbers had been increased from 30c. to 35c. per hour.
July 10, '12	Halifax, N.S. Workmen employed by Department of the the Naval Service	Naval Service	That the boilermakers and iron shipbuilders employed by the Department of the Naval Service at Halifax, N.S. had been dismissed for refusing to work overtime at a rate of time and a half without first consulting the union; also as to wages paid to machinists.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the rate for overtime to boilermakers and iron shipbuilders in Halifax was double time. In the case of the machinists an increase had been granted. These complaints were accordingly satisfactorily adjusted.
July 18, '12	Levis, Que. Construction of Armoury.	Public Works.	That the terms of the fair wages clause of the contract were being violated by a sub-contractor with respect to wages and hours of stonecutters.	This complaint was investigated and reported upon during the summer of 1910, and the sub-contractor was informed that he must comply with the fair wage conditions of the contract. In July, 1912, a further complaint was made regarding this same matter, which was referred to the Department of Public Works.
Sept. 13, '12	Calgary, Alta. Examining warehouse.	Public Works.	Regarding alleged non-payment of current wage rates to various classes of labour employed.	The Department of Justice ruled that no provision existed in the contract for higher wages than those contained in the fair wages schedule.
Oct. 1, '12	Strathcona and Edmonton, Alta., Construction of C.P.R. bridge over the Saskatchewan river.	Railways and Canals.	That contractors were not paying structural steel workers the rate current in the locality, for which reason the men concerned had ceased work on October 1.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that in his opinion the demands of the men were reasonable and should be conceded. The matter was then referred to the Department of Railways and Canals.

TABLE showing nature and results of Investigation, etc. *Continued.*

Complaint received.	Locality and Public Work.	Department affected.	Subject of Investigation.	Disposition.
Oct. 4, '12	Quebec, Que. Workmen employed in shops and yards of Marine and Fisheries Department.	Marine and Fisheries.	Recording Wages	During the summer of 1911 complaint had been made by the employees of the Marine and Fisheries Department in the shops and yards at Quebec. An investigation was made and a report embodying certain recommendations was transmitted to the department concerned. In September 1912 a further investigation was requested by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. A statement of the rates of wages and hours of labour in the privately owned shops and yards of Quebec was prepared and submitted for the information of the department. The wages in the shops and yards of Quebec were revised accordingly.
Oct. 14, '12	Quebec, Que. Work at Citadel.	Militia and Defence.	That painters' work was being done by joiners.	The matter was referred to the Department of Militia and Defence, under whose direction the work in question was carried on. The Department of Labour was informed that some joiners had been employed to put on a primary coat to prevent damage by weather, but that all painting had been done by painters.
Oct. 17, '12	Kingston, Ont. Construction of Royal Military College dormitories.	Public Works.	That the contractor was not paying current rates to carpenters.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that no carpenters were employed at the time and that no grounds existed for this complaint.
Nov. 5, '12	Quebec, Que. Substructure of Quebec bridge.	Railways and Canals.	That rates provided for in fair wage schedule were not the current rates in Quebec at the time the complaint was made.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department, who reported that the contractors were paying rates greatly in excess of those set forth in the fair wages schedule, being in many cases much higher than those current in Quebec.
Jan. 3, '13	Sydney, C.B. Construction of I.C.R. freight shed.	Railways and Canals.	That certain carpenters were paid at the rate of 30c. instead of 33½c. per hour.	The matter was brought to the attention of the Department of Railways and Canals, which reported that the contractor had mailed cheques to the workmen concerned for the amounts owing daily.
Jan. 23, '13	St. John, N.B. Construction of armoury.	Public Works	That carpenters employed on said work were being paid $2.50 instead of $3 the latter being the rate current in St. John for that class of labour.	The minimum rate specified in the fair wages schedule for carpenters was $2.50 per day. As a result, however, of representations made by the Department of Labour, the contractor increased this rate on May 1, 1913, to $3 per day, which was the rate generally current for this class of labour in the locality.
Jan. 28, '13	Montreal, Que. Work undertaken by the Harbour Commission.	Board of Harbour Commissioners.	That carpenters employed by the Harbour Commissioners were paid less than the rate current in Montreal for that class of labour.	Investigation was made by an officer of the department. In his report recommendations were made for certain increases to carpenters. It was later announced by the Harbour Commissioners that an increase of 5c per hour had been decided upon.
Feb. 12, '13	Montreal, Que. Reconstruction of Post Office building.	Public Works.	That painters were employed at lower rates of wages than fixed in fair wages schedules.	An investigation showed that the contractor was duly conforming to the fair wage schedule as regards painters' wages.

IV.—INSPECTION OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKS.

During the past year the department has been equipped with larger facilities for the inspection of railway construction operations and has given increased attention to this subject. There are first, the special regulations, mentioned on a later page, providing for the registration of names and addresses of all workmen employed in railway construction, as well as names and addresses of their next of kin, for the purposes of identification in case of serious illness, accident or death, and notification of the workman's family; and in the second place, numerous inquiries have been made during the year by officers of the Department of Labour into the working and living conditions in a great many of the railway camps in both eastern and western Canada.

Mr. J. D. McNiven, western fair wages officer, has made three trips of inspection over the line of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia during the year, in the course of which he has had an opportunity of examining the contractors' books and records, and of personally investigating the working and living conditions in all respects. The first of these trips was made in the summer of 1912, eastward from Prince Rupert and Hazelton; the second in the fall westward from Yellowhead Pass; and the third in the months of February and March last, from Tête Jaune Cache to Fort George. The matters investigated by Mr. McNiven in these trips have had to do with employment conditions generally, including wages, hours, board, sleeping accommodation, transportation along the line of construction, prices of supplies, the hospital, medical and mail service, accidents, and alleged misrepresentations made by employment agencies to men engaged both in Canada and in the United States for this work. The Department of Labour has also received special reports from the Director-General of Public Health and the Provincial Secretary's office of British Columbia regarding sanitary and hospital conditions along the line of construction, the same being based on inspections made respectively by Dr. A. E. Clendenman, inspector under the Dominion Public Works Health Act, and Mr. Henry Avison, one of the sanitary inspectors of British Columbia.

A number of complaints were received during the year from workmen employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific line of construction, which related in the main to (1) alleged mistreatment of workmen by contractors, and (2) alleged misrepresentations on the part of employment agencies to workmen engaged for service in these construction camps. The desire of the Department of Labour has been to observe as closely as circumstances will permit the conditions under which many thousands of workmen are employed along the Grand Trunk Pacific line of construction, alike in respect of their wages payments, board, lodging, sanitary conditions, prices charged for clothing and supplies, mail service, and the necessary provision for the care of sick and injured persons; and to secure so far as possible the rectification of grievances and the amelioration of hardships of which it may thus become aware.

The inspector of the Department of Labour, on his successive trips over the Grand Trunk Pacific line of construction, endeavoured to make personal investigation of each individual complaint of mistreatment brought to his notice, and the grievances have, in several instances, been taken up with the contractors. The Minister of Labour has also under consideration the appointment of inspectors of the department for the protection of the interests of workmen employed in railway construction.

The alleged misrepresentations on the part of employment agencies concerned terms of engagement, transportation charges, climatic conditions, etc., and the misrepresentations were stated to have occurred both in Canada and in the United States. The charge of misrepresentations by employment agencies in the United States was brought to the attention of the federal authorities in Washington. The misrepresentations charged against employment agencies in Canada were made the subject of special inquiry by departmental officers.

The information obtained by the department seemed to point to the necessity for some measure of oversight by the Dominion Government over the employment agency business throughout Canada, especially for the protection of immigrants against imposition and injustice at the hands of unscrupulous persons who might take advantage of the immigrant's ignorance of conditions in this country. Following the special inquiry of the Department of Labour on this subject a regulation under the Immigration Act was adopted in the month of May, 1913, on the recommendation of the then Acting Minister of the Interior, Honourable T. W. Crothers, which aims clearly to bring under federal license and under the direct supervision and inspection of the Immigration authorities in Ottawa the employment agencies in Canada having dealings with immigrants. It is not of course intended here to suggest that employment agencies throughout Canada are generally of an undesirable class, but reports to the Minister had apparently shown the existence in some localities of conditions which made necessary the passage of this regulation. The administration of this regulation is in the hands of the immigration branch, and it is understood that special officers have been appointed to attend to its enforcement.

Special Regulation for the Protection of Workmen engaged in Railway Construction Work.

Reference was made in the Annual Report of the Department of Labour for 1911-12 to the adoption of a special regulation of this department for the protection of workmen employed in railway construction for the Government of Canada, and also to the distribution of forms under this regulation to contractors and sub-contractors along the line of construction of the Transcontinental Railway, for use in recording the names, addresses, &c., of all workmen in their employ, for purposes of identification and notification of relatives in cases of serious accident or death. A deputation of foreign consuls waited on the Minister of Labour, representing that their attention had been called to many very distressing cases in which certain of their countrymen engaged on railway construction work in Canada, had lost their lives, the families of the deceased being unable to obtain any particulars; and, indeed, in some instances being not even notified of the workman's decease. Some of the consuls who attended this interview declared that they had themselves been unable to get any satisfactory information concerning fatal accidents sustained by countrymen of their own employed on railway construction work. Most of those employed in this line of work are foreigners, and very many of them married men with families depending upon them in Europe.

As a consequence of the representations of the consular deputation, and because of representations to the same effect from other sources, a regulation was framed requiring railway contractors to keep a careful record of the names and addresses of all men employed, their age and place of birth, and that the contractors should, in case of death, make an inventory of the effects of the deceased, ascertain the amount of money due the deceased for work or otherwise, and forward a statement of the same to the Department of Labour. The representations had reference mainly to the Transcontinental Railway, and

the departmental regulation was accordingly made applicable to that line. As a result of correspondence exchanged with Messrs. Foley Brothers, Welch & Stewart, contractors for the G.T.P. line of construction, an agreement was reached by which this regulation was put into force in the fall of 1912 on the work then under contract from the Yellowhead Pass across the province of British Columbia to the Pacific coast.

TERMS OF REGULATIONS.

The regulations adopted by the Minister of Labour in this matter are in the following terms:

Special Regulations of the Department of Labour for the Protection of Workmen employed in Railway Construction.

The following regulations of the Department of Labour shall be observed on all railway construction work which is performed for the Government of Canada:

1. All contractors, sub-contractors or other employers (all superintendents or foremen in cases where work is carried on by day labour) shall be required to take down and keep a careful record of the full names of all men employed (if possible, on a printed form, copies of which may be had on application to the Department of Labour), their nationality, place of birth, age, latest local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere; also the name and address of their nearest relative or representative to be communicated with in case of death, serious accident or illness.

2. The books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by any officer of the Department of Labour at any time it may be expedient to the Department of Labour to have the same inspected.

3. In the case of the death or serious illness of, or any serious accident to, any workman, the employer (or superintendent or foreman, as the case may be), shall at once make an inventory of the man's effects, ascertain the amount of money due him for work or otherwise, and forward a statement of the same to the Department of Labour in Ottawa, along with (a) the record above mentioned, showing the workman's full name, nationality, place of birth, local address in Canada, and home address, if any, elsewhere, and the name and address of the workman's nearest relative or representative who should be communicated with; and (b) particulars of such accident, illness, or death, as the case may be.

Cases of Accident, Illness, and Death reported.

The following table contains a list of the cases of accident, illness and death reported to the Department of Labour under these regulations in the course of the last fiscal year:—

TABLE Showing Cases of Accident, Illness, and Death on Line of Construction of the National Transcontinental and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways.

I. NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Date.	Locality.	Nationality.	Occupation.	Nature of injury or illness.
1912. Sept. 5.	Cochrane, Ont..	Canadian.	Steam Shovel firemen.	Left leg caught in cog wheels of swing engine and skin taken off from hip down nearly to knee. Taken to Laily Miat- Hospital, New Liskeard, Ont.
Oct. 2...	La Tuque, Que.	Russian Polak..	Labourer. . . .	Acute intestinal obstruction. resulting in heart failure.
Dec. 26..	La Tuque, Que.	Russian.....	Dumpman..	Partly filled car of earth slid down side of dump. Man caught by car and was dragged down into water. Body under water for an hour.
1913. Feb. 12.	Cochrane East, Ont.	Russian.	. . . . .	Fly wheel on saw broke into several pieces, striking the man, and thereby causing his death.

II. GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY.

1912. Oct. 10..	Transcona Station, Man.	Ruthenian.....	Workman.....	While uncoupling car his foot was caught in frog and a flat car passed over his body, causing death.
1913. Jan. 21..	Burns Lake, B.C.	Austrian. . . . Austrian. German.	Foreman..... Stationman. Day labourer. Dayman. Dayman. Dayman. Stationman.	The foreman of station gang used an iron pick to lossen powder in a coyote hole, which misfired. The first mentioned three men were killed instantly and the other four were injured. The injured men were able to resume work about a week after accident.
Feb. 1..	Bulkley Summit, B.C.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Injured while shooting a down hole. Charge exploded and threw him to a distance of about 40 feet. He was taken to Burns Lake Hospital. He lost his sight completely and also had leg broken.
Feb. 11.	Burns Lake, B.C.	Swede.	Stationman. ..	Rock fell on his head, causing a slight fracture of the skull. He was apparently recovering until acute pneumonia developed, causing his death.
1913. Feb. 20.	Aldermere, B.C.	Russian.....	Labourer.....	Killed by fall of earth caused by a premature explosion in a cut.
Feb. 22.	Bulkley Summit, B.C.	Scotch.....	Labourer.....	Died of pleuro-pneumonia in Burns Lake hospital.
Mar. 23.	Burns Lake, B.C.	Irish.....	Workman.....	Took pneumonia on March 18 and died on March 23 in Burns Lake hospital.
Mar. 28.	BurnsLake,B.C.	Swede.....	Labourer.....	Struck above eye by small piece of rock when a blast went off on March 21. This caused a fracture of the skull and he became unconscious. Later he took convulsions and died in Burns Lake hospital on March 28.

V.—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES.—SPECIAL REPORT ON THE COURSE OF PRICES DURING 1912.

Shortly prior to the fiscal year, the department issued a special report on the course of the prices, wholesale and retail, and the cost of living in Canada during the calendar year 1912. The report in question was the third annual statement of the kind to be published by the department, the first having appeared in 1910, and having been preceded by a comprehensive review covering the years back to 1890. In this original report the department outlined its intention of carrying the investigation into prices forward currently and of issuing periodical analyses of the results. In accordance with this design a monthly review of wholesale prices movements is published in the *Labour Gazette*, together with a table showing the retail prices of some thirty staple commodities as quoted by the correspondents to the *Labour Gazette* in each locality of over 10,000 throughout Canada, while a special review is issued at the close of each calendar year.

SCOPE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report on prices is devoted largely to the presentation of wholesale price statistics, covering some 287 articles selected over the whole range of production and consumption in Canada. While the scope and arrangement of the 1912 report was, generally speaking, the same as that of its predecessors, several improvements in statistical method were introduced. The report was also considerably enlarged in the way of including further analysis of the price movements and further details bearing on causes. On this point the report remarks as follows:—

> 'Throughout the present report the attempt has been made to increase the amount of information directly bearing on current prices. The first object of the investigation has, of course, been to record and measure the price fluctuations occuring in the more important commodities, and to indicate the general trend of Canadian prices during the year. The mere process of compiling and verifying such a record, however, results in the assembling of data which when properly analysed and qualified adds greatly to the suggestiveness and intelligibility of the prices statistics themselves. The report, in fact, might easily be expanded into a detailed treatment of production and trade in the leading articles, and in this form would undoubtedly meet a felt want. Such a method of treatment, however, is pursued here only to the extent of noting in a more systematic and comprehensive way than previously those conditions which more obviously govern supply and demand or otherwise affect prices in the Canadian markets. The review of the year, for example, given in the introduction and summary part of the report for the various groups and commodities, is considerably fuller than in the previous reports, and is designed not only to furnish the more important statistics explanatory of market conditions, but to suggest further sources of information as to controlling factors in the situation. . . . . Features, also, like the current trend of prices in other countries and the world's gold production have been relegated to appendixes and given ampler treatment.'

REPORT TABLED.

The report was tabled in the House of Commons on March 28, by the Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labour, who is reported in the official record of proceedings to have made the following statement:—

"Mr. Speaker, before the Orders of the Day are called, I would like to table a special report just issued by my department, which seems to be particularly opportune at the present time. Its subject is the important one of the rise in the cost of living, in which everyone is interested, and naturally so in view of recent developments. This is not the first report on the subject to be published by the department. A report issued in 1910 gave a review of the course of prices in Canada from 1890 up to the preceding year. Since then annual reports have been issued bringing the statistics up to date, the first covering the year 1910, and the second the year 1911. The present report covers the year 1912. I think I may say that it is a much better document than any of its predecessors. During the past year I have very materially strengthened the statistical branch of my department, which is in charge of Mr. Coats; and the result has been a marked increase in the efficiency of its work, as will be seen by comparing the report with its predecessors in the same field. I may add that it is only the precursor of a considerable programme in statistics which the department has mapped out.

'The report gives a detailed review of the movement of prices, wholesale and retail, in Canada during the past year. Altogether, nearly three hundred articles on account of their representative character, have been covered. The movement as a whole has been analyzed from various points of view. For each article a considerable mass of information has been assembled, covering such points as production, demand, trade conditions, etc., etc., facts bearing not only on prices but on the causes of the recent advance. Grains, live stock, meats, dairy products, fish, groceries, textiles, leather, lumber, fuel, house-furnishings and chemicals are only a few of the classes of articles thus covered.

'The retail prices given in the report are collected from every locality in Canada having over 10,000 inhabitants. There is an appendix to the report which treats of a similar movement in Great Britain, the United States and Australasia, and another appendix in which statistics and other matter illustrative of the effects of gold production on prices have been brought together. I might say that the general result of the inquiry shows that prices went up by probably over six per cent in 1912.

'For the first six months the advance was due chiefly to short world supply of foodstuffs, on the back of which came a severe winter. There was a recession from this in the summer due to good crop prospects the world over, but in the autumn the rise set in again, being due this time to increases in materials rather than foods, and being indicative of the widespread prosperity of industry which prevailed not only in this country but in Great Britain and the United States.

'Honourable members may have noticed in the press yesterday that the question of the high cost of living has been actively debated in the Ontario legislature, and that the opinion was expressed that the subject was one that could be more effectively handled by the Dominion Government. My own personal view is that the problem is one that is world-wide in its extent, and that what is really required is an investigation on an international scale. As honourable members know, Mr. Taft, when President of the United States, sent a special message to Congress, now about a year ago, recommending that the United States take the lead in such an inquiry, and that the sum of $20,000 should be voted by Congress to defray the expense of

calling a preliminary conference. The project was overwhelmed in the rush of business that accompanies the closing of one presidential regime and the beginning of another, and it has not yet reappeared under the Wilson administration. Until some such inquiry is made the application of the remedies will be difficult. Most of the great staple commodities have their prices fixed in the world markets, and the effect of such a phenomenon as the recent remarkable increase in the gold output can only be observed on a world-wide scale. The present report will supply some very valuable information for the discussion of this question in Canada. It will be ready for general distribution early next week.'

COURSE OF PRICES DURING 1912.

Summing up the results of the price movement of 1912, the report in its opening paragraph states:—

> High as was the general level reached in 1911 by wholesale prices in Canada—the highest probably within the present generation—a still further and pronounced advance took place during 1912. Taking the 287 representative articles included in the record of the Department of Labour, the rise in 1912 over 1911 amounted to 6.5 per cent. In the terms of the department's index number, which is based on weekly or monthly quotations for 272 commodities selected over the entire field of production and consumption, a level indicated by 127.4 in 1911 had risen to one of 134.4 in 1912, a gain of seven points—the numbers being percentages of the average prices prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period adopted by the department as the standard of comparison throughout its investigation. These figures probably minimize to a degree the practical bearing of the increase on cost of living, inasmuch as they are reached by averaging all the commodities on an equal basis, whereas some of the most notable advances of the past year were in foods, fuel and other articles of great importance in domestic consumption. A calculation which assigns to the various groups their approximate relative weight from this standpoint shows the rise in 1912 to have been well over 9 per cent. In retail prices the advance was approximately 5.8 per cent.
>
> Where this brings the general price level as compared with previous years may be seen at a glance from the diagram published as frontispiece to this report,* which illustrates the movement of wholesale prices in Canada from year to year for the past twenty-three years, i. e., from 1890 up to the present, the period covered by the Department's investigation. For the years prior to 1890 no comparable data have been assembled; in 1882-4 prices were high in Canada, but it would be necessary probably to go back to the first quarter of the decade 1870-9, when the level was very high both in Europe and America, to find conditions to parallel those of 1912. Within the period for which definite information has been collected, (1890-1912), it may be repeated, at no time have prices approached the level of 1911-12, save perhaps in 1907, when, however, the highest point was still considerably below that of 1911-12. From 1890 to 1897, the movement, as the diagram shows, was consistently downward, since when, as has been many times pointed out, the tendency has been very rapidly upward, with interruption of a serious nature only in 1907-8.—the whole constituting the movement which has been the subject of such incessant and general discussion in recent years as the "high cost of living." The past year accordingly appears, speaking broadly, as a further and

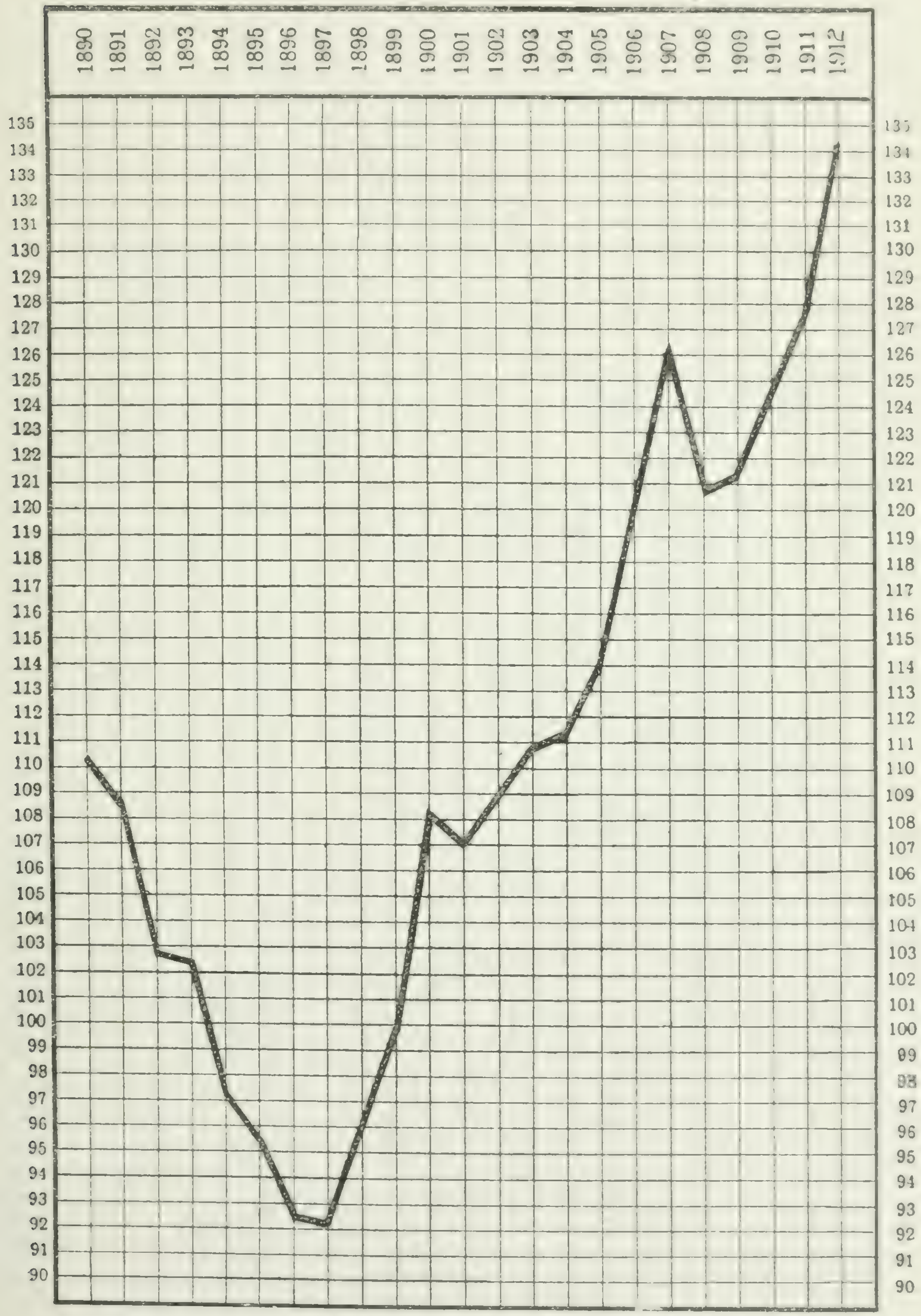
* Reproduced on p 65.

still longer step in this upward progress. Just how high is the point now reached may be gathered from the statement that a simple average of the prices of the articles covered in the department's investigation shows the general level to be approximately 46 per cent higher in 1912 than in 1897, while if allowance be made for the greater importance of certain groups of articles in trade the rise approaches 60 per cent.

The effect of an advance like that of the past year, especially as coming on the top of nearly a decade and a half of mounting prices, and with the prospect of continuance, is necessarily far-reaching. The rise in the cost of living has struck at the standard of comfort, often with serious results to many whose incomes have not similarly advanced, while business in many instances, notwithstanding a widespread prosperity, has been unsettled if not embarrassed by the unstable condition of values. As the situation is practically world-wide in its application, the agitation to which it has given rise has taken on various forms. In Europe the general social unrest was marked by bread riots in Austria, by meat riots in Germany, and by similar demonstrations in France and Italy. Tokio, in Japan, and Buenos Ayres, in Argentina, were likewise the scene of popular outbreaks. In Great Britain the strikes of labour for higher wages were on a scale unparalleled. In the United States, an interesting development significant of the region in which the embarrassment is chiefly felt, was the formation of housekeepers' leagues in several cities aiming to force down the price of eggs and meat. In Canada the movement for higher wages has been more active than in any year since 1907 or 1903, these being the two previous periods in which adjustments to the altered price conditions prevailing since the opening of the century were most extensively made; at the same time public meetings have been held for the discussion of the question of the increasing cost of living, resolutions have been passed by various public bodies, investigations have been held by boards of trade, etc., (reforms in distribution being the demands commonly made), and widespread complaints have been received from public institutions unable to cope with the increasing expenditures entailed by the higher prices. Everywhere, as already remarked, there has been continuous discussion as to the causes of the changed conditions and of the remedies available. Especially among economists has the year been fruitful of new views and theories. Governments have shown increased energy in prosecuting inquiries and in publishing data, as for example in Australia and New Zealand, in both of which countries systematic records were for the first time begun in 1912, based in each case on comprehensive investigations into existing and past conditions. Most interesting of all perhaps was the action of the President of the United States in advising in a special message to Congress the calling of an international conference to discuss the whole subject. These and many similar incidents lend increased significance to an analysis, in whatever field, of the price movement of 1912.

COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA DURING THE TWENTY-THREE YEARS 1890-1812 (INCLUSIVE.)

Number of Commodities: 272. Average Prices, 1890-99=100.



ANALYSIS OF THE PRICE MOVEMENT, 1912.

In proceeding to review in more detail the conditions above outlined, the report is divided into two main sections: (a) A summary review of the general movement within the year, with analysis from various points of view explanatory of the aggregate monthly fluctuations and of those of the year as a whole; (b) A review of the price movement during the year in each of the commodities covered by the investigation (272 series of quotations), with statistical or other information as to production, demand, trade conditions, etc., in each—the articles being arranged, as in the previous reports of this series, in thirteen main groups, with a summary for each group and important sub-group.

Prices by Months.

The general course of wholesale prices in Canada throughout 1912 may be noted most conveniently from the diagram on the following page, which shows the movement from month to month of some 272 articles. The report states:

'It will be seen that the year from this standpoint falls into three periods: (1) the first six months, in which there was a steady and at times rapid advance; (2) the months of July, August and September, during which the general level fell to a point approximately the same as at the beginning of the year; and (3) the final quarter, in which the line again turned abruptly upward, regained the loss of the previous three months, and ended at the highest point of the year. The index number, which in January stood at 133.1, in June had reached 136.6; by September it had fallen to 132.7 and by December it had remounted to 136.8. For the year as a whole the number was 134.4, compared with 127.4 in 1911.

'Conditions specially noteworthy in Canada, though not in general peculiar to this country, which were regarded as factors in the very pronounced rise indicated by these figures were : (1) the comparative world crop failure of 1911, which raised the price of farm and food products; (2) the exceptionally severe winter of 1911–12, which intensified the effect of (1); and (3) the industrial and trade expansion which set in as the year advanced. The last was a feature in Great Britain and the United States as well as in Canada. In the latter, however, it was particularly comprehensive in character, being stimulated in the earlier stages by the prospect of good agricultural yields and later by the realization of this prospect, and evidenced by such incidents as the heaviest immigration movement on record; the passing for the first time of the billion dollar mark by Canadian foreign trade; a record domestic trade, especially at the 'holiday' season; buoyant public revenues; an unprecedentedly active year in railway construction, public improvements and general building; and exceptionally heavy mining and manufacturing outputs. At the same time financial conditions remained favourable, except for some tightening of money at the close of the year, general credits showing a considerable expansion. That the year of a presidential election in the United States passed with a minimum of derangement to business—a disturbance usually communicated in a degree to Canada—may be noted in passing. A more general feature to which importance is attached by some was that the world's annual production of gold again showed a heavy increase, standing at the highest point in history. In proceeding to describe more fully how the price movement reacted to these and other conditions, attention may be directed to the table at the bottom of this page, which sets forth the department's index numbers by groups of commodities from month to month throughout 1912 and thus enables the interaction of the various tendencies to be noted in detail.'

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

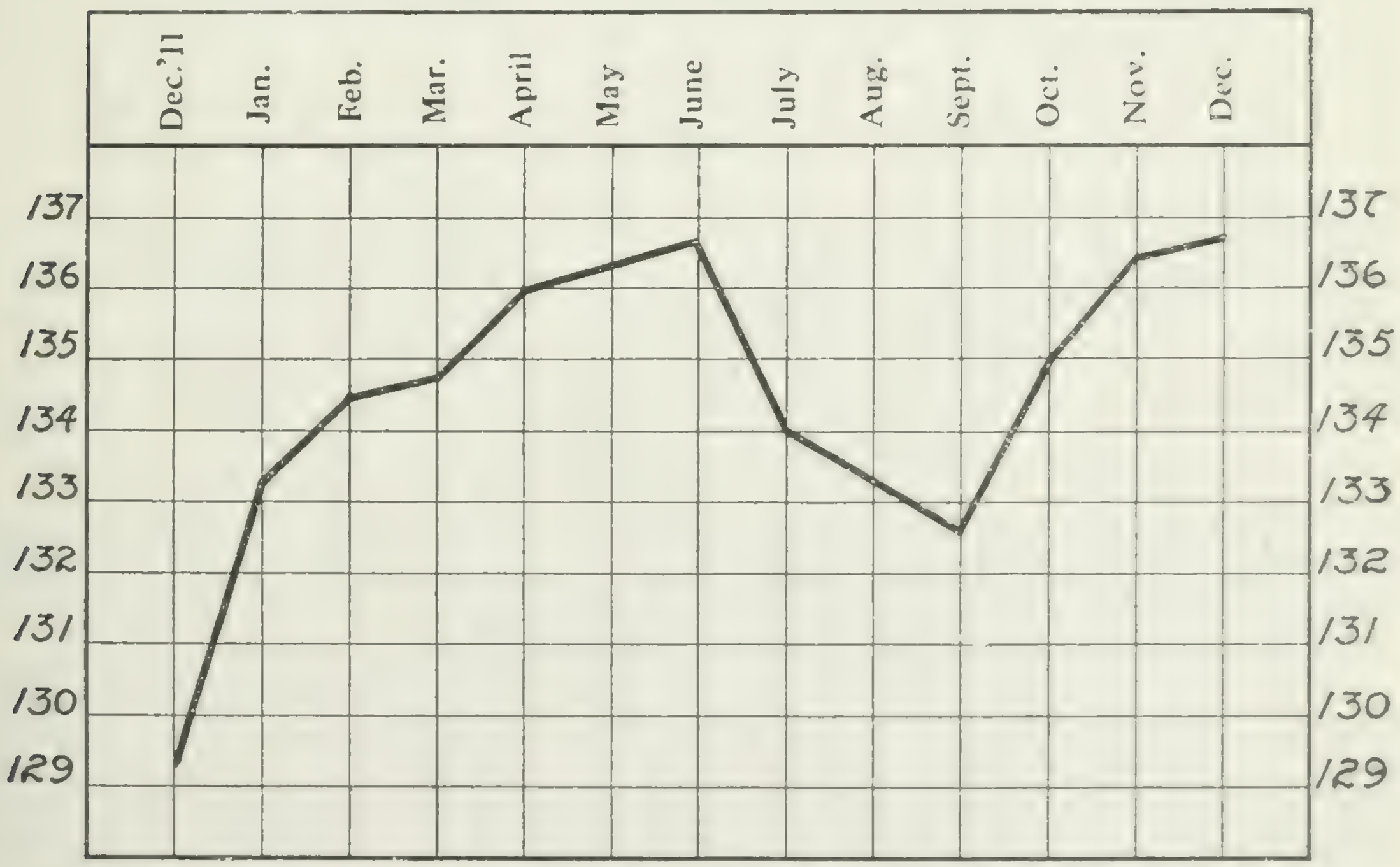
TABLE showing Index Numbers by groups of commodities from month to month, 1912.

Average prices, 1890-99=100.

—	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
I. Grains and fodder	168·5	173·2	175·4	178·5	187·3	189·7	171·9	159·3	158·4	152·8	151·0	144·8	167·3
II. Animals and meats	144·6	150·8	153·5	161·2	169·5	172·9	168·8	162·0	162·4	162·0	160·7	162·2	160·8
III. Dairy products	176·3	186·6	167·8	159·5	141·0	138·2	139·5	144·0	147·8	159·9	173·0	174·0	158·9
IV. Fish	159·4	140·6	163·0	163·2	154·0	152·0	143·5	146·7	154·2	156·2	164·6	163·7	155·7
V. Other foods—													
(*a*) Fruits &vegetables	149·9	158·2	161·2	164·4	169·6	138·1	135·1	135·1	119·8	121·8	124·2	128·0	134·1
(*b*) Miscellaneous	118·3	117·9	118·7	119·2	120·0	119·2	118·6	118·5	118·1	117·9	117·1	115·7	118·3
VI. Textiles	114·7	116·9	118·9	120·3	119·4	119·5	119·7	121·9	121·3	123·0	125·9	126·8	120·7
VII. Hides, leather, etc	143·8	142·7	142·1	145·4	146·8	154·0	155·0	154·8	157·6	158·2	163·5	165·3	152·4
VIII. Metals and implements —													
(*a*) Metals	113·2	112·8	112·8	113·6	115·4	116·1	117·8	117·9	118·8	123·7	124·2	123·1	117·4
(*b*) Implements	104·7	104·7	104·7	104·6	104·6	104·6	104·6	104·8	104·8	104·8	104·8	105·1	104·7
IX. Fuel and lighting	106·0	107·4	108·0	111·1	111·6	110·2	113·0	113·7	112·8	114·6	125·6	125·6	113·3
X. Building Materials —													
(*a*) Lumber	165·0	164·5	165·4	164·3	165·1	166·4	166·9	166·9	167·0	167·2	169·5	170·9	166·5
(*b*) Miscellaneous	102·6	102·9	102·9	103·6	103·8	104·2	104·4	104·9	105·9	110·3	109·8	112·9	105·4
(*c*) Paints, oils, glass	148·4	146·9	145·9	164·6	147·2	150·7	152·3	153·0	151·0	148·9	146·6	146·1	148·6
XI. House furnishings	112·4	112·8	112·8	112·8	112·8	112·8	116·1	116·1	117·0	118·1	118·1	118·1	114·5
XII. Drugs and chemicals	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·7	116·8	116·7	116·7	117·6	117·2	117·2	115·5
XIII. Miscellaneous:—													
(*a*) Furs	290·6	299·2	286·6	286·6	266·1	266·1	266·1	266·1	266·1	358·0	358·0	358·0	297·3
(*b*) Liquors &tobaccos	167·7	170·4	167·7	167·7	162·4	162·4	153·4	153·4	151·1	136·1	135·0	135·0	155·2
(*c*) Sundries	100·2	100·7	101·2	103·1	102·3	101·5	101·9	105·1	107·0	110·5	110·2	109·5	104·3
All commodities	133·1	134·7	134·8	136·0	136·3	136·6	134·1	133·3	132·7	135·0	136·6	136·8	134·4

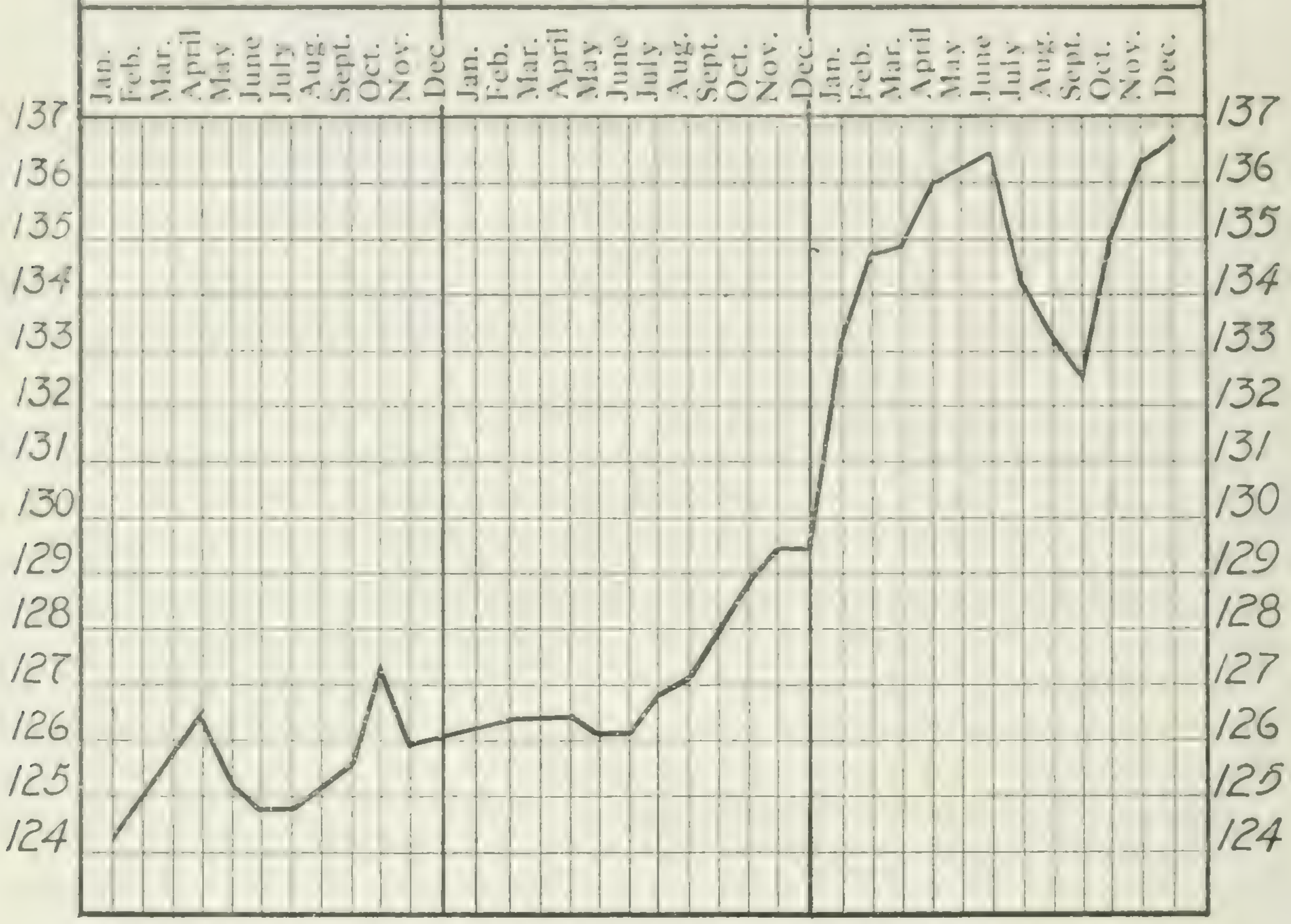
THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES, CANADA, BY MONTHS, 1912.

Number of Commodities: 272. Average Prices, 1890-9=100.



COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY MONTHS DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS, 1910, 1911 AND 1912.

(Prices 1890-9=100.)



The report then takes up the several periods above mentioned and analyses them in detail from month to month.

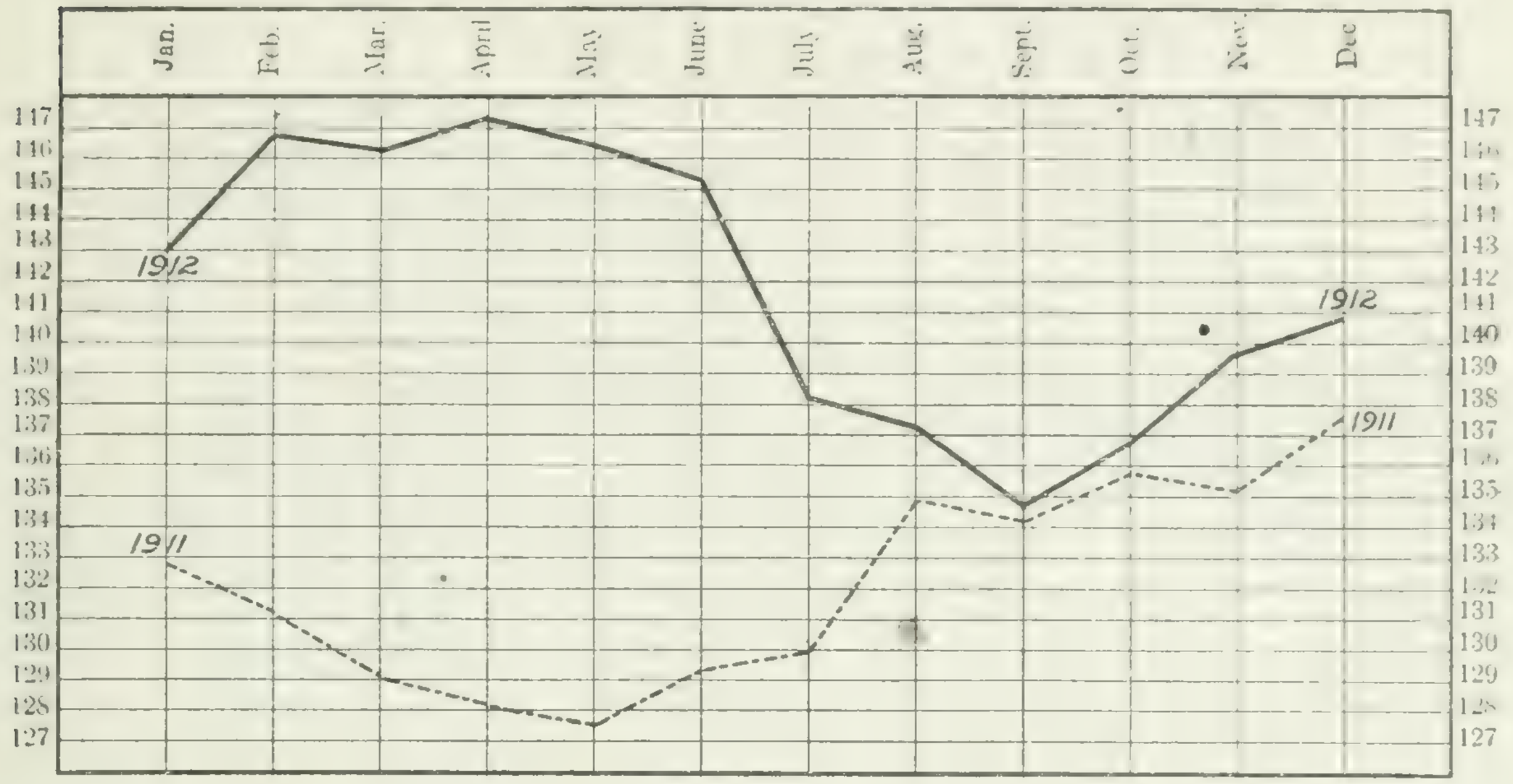
RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING.

'With a view to specific comparison of the price of foods in 1911 and 1912 (including in the term only fully manufactured products, in the form in which they enter the household, e. g., flour but not wheat, beef but not cattle, etc.,—80 articles in all) the accompanying diagram has been prepared.

'The placing of the two lines on the same background enables direct comparisons to be conveniently made of the level of food prices in the respective months of the two years, as well as of their general direction. It will be noted that in the closing months of the two periods conditions were not so widely dissimilar as in the winter, spring and summer, though the level in 1912 still remains distinctly higher.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF FOODS,* 1911 AND 1912; INCLUDING MEATS, FISH, DAIRY PRODUCTS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, BREADSTUFFS, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, CONDIMENTS, ETC.

'(Average Prices, 1890-9=100.)



*This includes all finished food products covered in the investigation, eighty in number, but is exclusive of raw farm products, such as grain, fodder and animals, and of liquors and tobacco.

'*Retail Prices.*—The above statements are, of course, based entirely on wholesale prices. From a cost of living standpoint a better criterion is afforded by retail prices—those paid for small quantities to the ultimate middleman—of articles entering largely into domestic consumption. Since the beginning of 1910, the department has secured on the fifteenth of each month from the correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (resident in each locality of the Dominion having a population of 10,000 and over —some fifty in all) a return showing the current retail prices of twenty-eight articles which enter prominently into cost of living, together with a statement in each case as to the prevailing rental for a representative workingman's dwelling of the better class, with and without sanitary conveniences. It is thought that probably 80 per cent of the expenditures of the ordinary family are represented in these returns, while the localities selected are the most important industrially in the several provinces. The prices on the first of each quarter in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, reported in this way to the department have been arranged and the results set forth in the table in Appendix C. It will be seen from these statistics, and especially from the averages for the whole Dominion, that the general trend of retail prices was strongly upward in 1912. The most satisfactory way of estimating the

total effect of these changes is to work out a family weekly budget* in the terms of the averages prices for the several years. A calculation of this kind is as follows:—

*Typical Weekly Expenditures on Staple Foods, Fuel, Lighting and Rentals for a family of five; Income $800.00 per year; 1910–12.

Commodity.	Quantity.	Cost, 1910	Cost, 1911	Cost, 1912
		c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin steak	2 lb.	36·8	39·8	41·8
Beef, chuck roast	2 "	25·4	26·6	28·0
Veal, forequarter	1 "	12·2	13·1	14·3
Mutton, roast, hindquarter	1 "	15·8	16·8	17·9
Pork, roasting, fresh	1 "	17·8	17·4	17·5
Pork, salt	2 "	34·4	32·4	33·0
Bacon, best, smoked	1 "	23·5	22·9	23·1
Lard, pure leaf	2 "	39·8	36·0	36·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	30·8	32·1	33·4
Eggs, packed	1 "	28·3	27·2	30·4
Milk	6 qts.	44·4	46·8	49·8
Butter, dairy, tub	2 lb.	52·4	53·4	59·2
Butter, creamery prints	1 "	31·1	32·0	34·8
Cheese, Canadian old	1 "	17·5	18·6	21·0
Cheese, Canadian, new	1 "	17·0	17·5	19·6
Bread, plain white	15 "	64·1	64·5	61·5
Flour, ordinary family	10 "	32·0	33·0	33·0
Rolled oats	5 "	21·5	21·5	22·0
Rice, good medium	2 "	10·4	10·6	11·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	10·0	10·6	11·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	11·8	13·0	13·6
Prunes, medium quality	1 "	11·8	12·1	13·0
Sugar, granulated	4 "	24·0	24·0	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·8	10·8	12·0
Tea, black	¼ "	6·2	6·2	7·5
Tea, green	¼ "	7·5	7·5	7·5
Coffee	¼ "	8·7	8·7	9·4
Potatoes	2 pks.	28·2	47·1	51·6
Vinegar, white wine	½ pt.	·7	·7	·8
All foods		$6·749	$7·009	$7·407
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	3·1	3·1	3·2
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton.	39·7	41·0	51·1
Coal, bituminous	1/16 "	34·4	35·5	36·7
Wood, hard, best	1/16 cord	41·2	43·0	42·1
Wood, soft	½ "	25·5	30·7	30·1
Coal oil	1 gall	24·3	23·2	22·7
Fuel and lighting		$1·651	$1·734	$1·827
Rent		$3·810	$4·129	$4·372
Grand total		$12·241	$12·894	$13·638

*The quantities indicated in the budget are slight modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various official bodies.

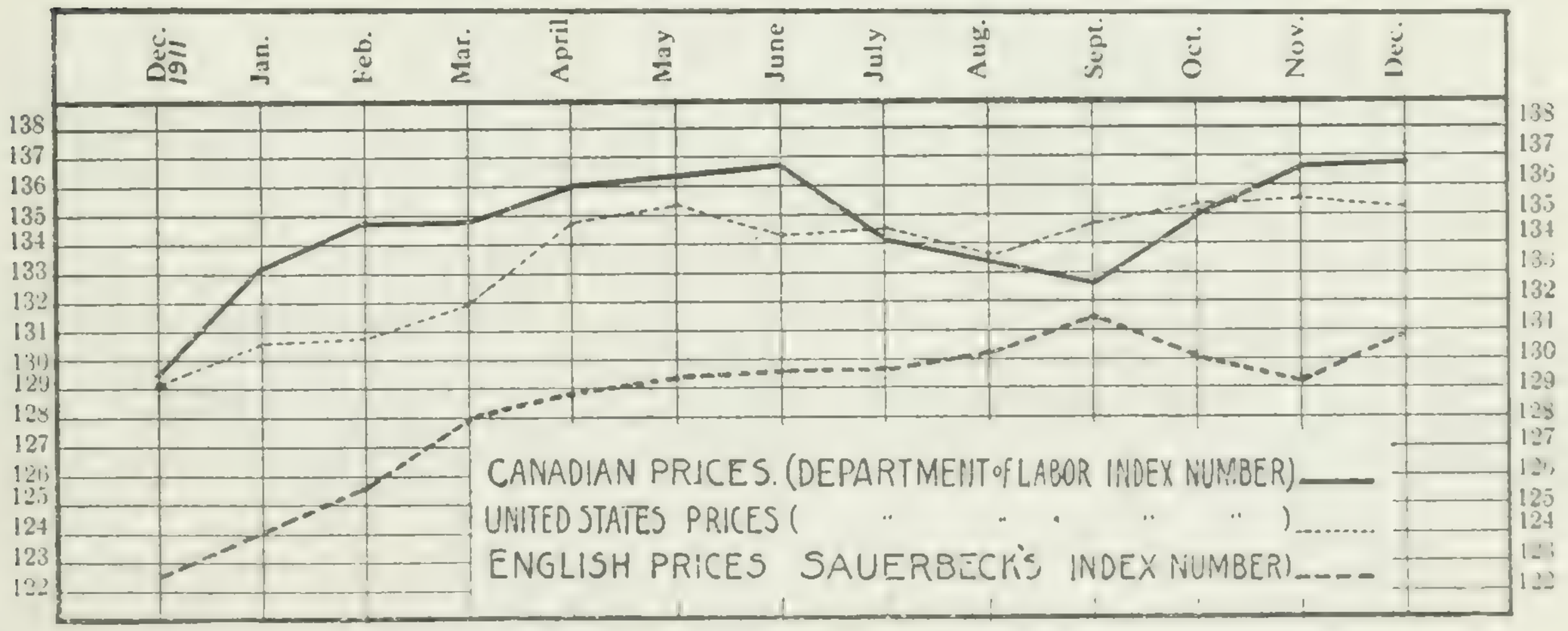
'It will be seen that a weekly budget which would have cost $12.24 in 1910, cost $12.89 in 1911, and $13.63 in 1912. The increase in 1911 over 1910 was 6·1 per cent, and in 1912 over 1911, 5·8 per cent, amounting to 63 cents in 1911 and to 74 cents in 1912.

PRICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

'In view of the world-wide nature of the recent rise in prices, it is of interest to note the current movement in other countries, and especially in Great Britain and the United States, the two with which the external trade relations of Canada are most closely associated. A table is given in the report to enable such a comparison to be conveniently made, but fuller information is contained in Appendix C, where annual statements by the British Board of Trade, the London *Economist*, and Mr. A. Sauerbeck on British prices will be found, together with the index numbers of the United States Department of Commerce and Labour, *Bradstreet's*, and Gibson, for the United States. An addendum on the recent course of prices in Australia and New Zealand, whose conditions as sister colonies within the Empire are of significance and interest to Canada, will also be found in the same Appendix. The accompanying diagrams enable conditions in this regard in Great Britain, the United States and Canada to be noted at a glance.

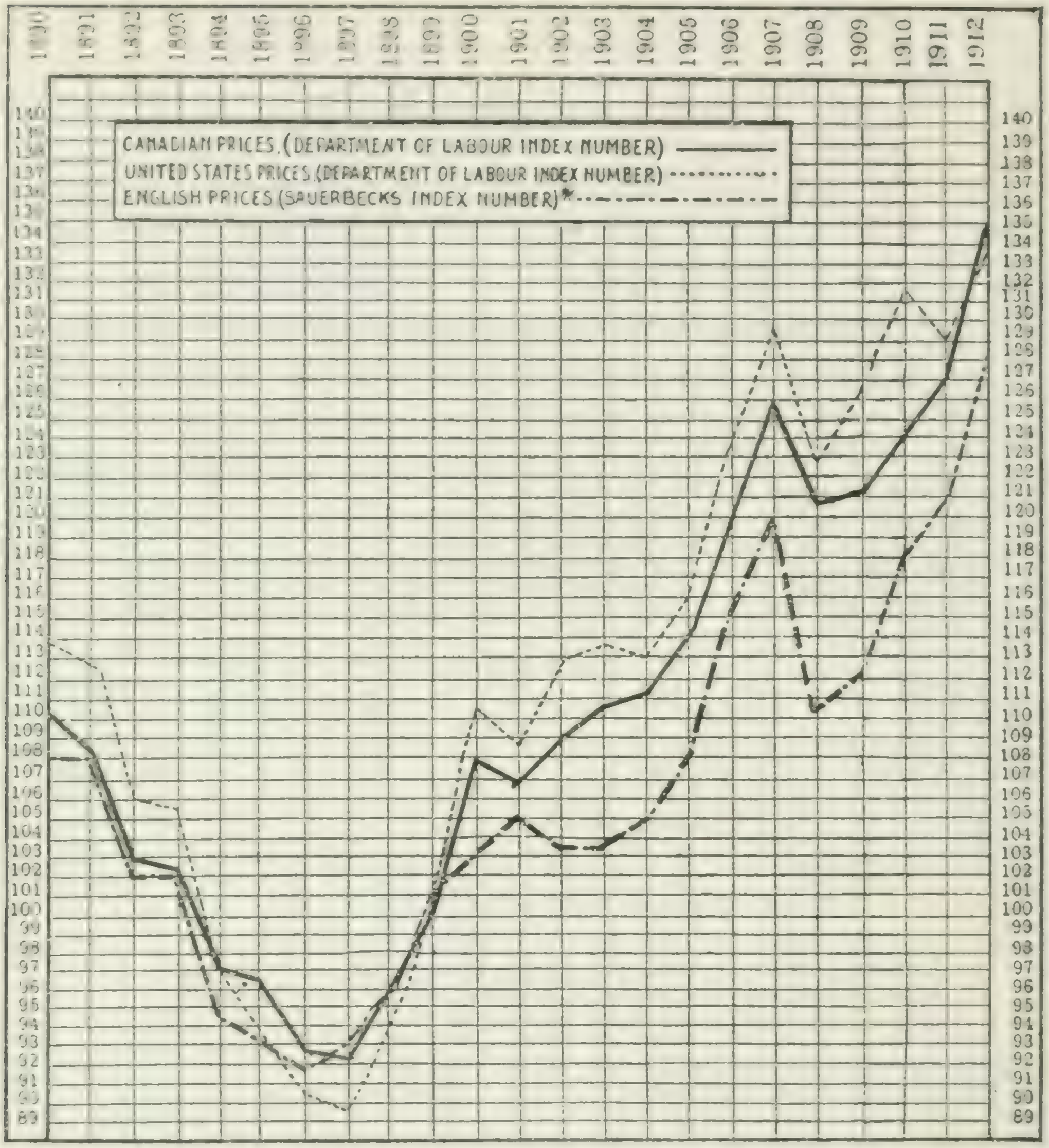
'THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES BY MONTHS DURING 1912.

'(Average Prices, 1890–9=100.)



COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1912 (INCLUSIVE.)

Prices (1890–100.)



Note.—This chart is not to be regarded as showing more than the general similarity of price tendencies in the three countries. The United States line is based on 257 commodities, Sauerbeck's on 45, and the Canadian on 230 for the twenty years 1890–1909, and 272 for the three years 1910–1912. Moreover, the recalculations of the Sauerbeck index number is on the basis of the average of the original index numbers for the period 1890–1899, not on that of the averages of the prices of the commodities—a method thought sufficient for the present purpose.

THE MOVEMENT OF PRICES BY GROUPS AND COMMODITIES.

'*Grains and Fodder.*—It will be remembered that grain and fodder prices rose rapidly and almost continuously throughout 1911, the advance being especially pronounced in the autumn months. This tendency continued with unabated force in 1912 up to the month of June. The department's index number, covering fifteen commodities, which was 134·0 in January, 1911, and 145·0 in June, 1911, stood at 160·3 in December. This had risen by June,

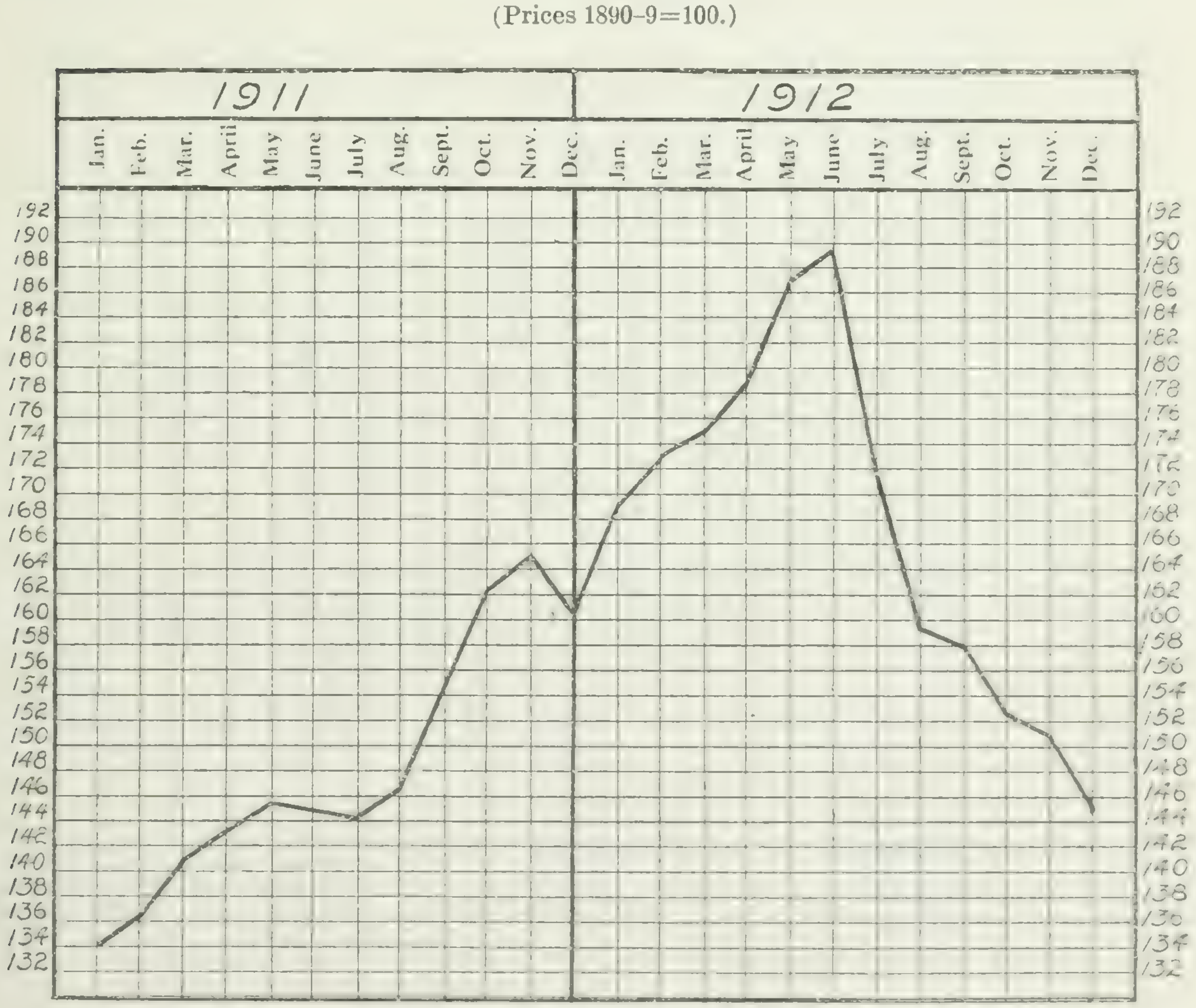
1912, to 189·7. A decline thereafter set in, which became rapid in the early autumn, the number for December being 144·8. The average for the year 1912, nevertheless, was 167·3, compared with 148·4 in 1911.

'The reason commonly alleged for the 1912 rise was the prevailing diminution in the 1911 world crop of cereals (accentuated in the case of Canada by a considerable falling off in the quality). To this may be added the fact that the exceptional severity of the winter of 1911–12 increased the demand for feed of all kinds, the fodder crops of 1911 having been especially light. The 1912 world yield on the other hand showed not only a considerable increase in quantity but a marked improvement in the quality of the Canadian product, and its appearance on the market caused an immediate weakening of prices. Though the spring was late, and the summer months unusually wet, harvesting, especially in western Canada, proceeded on the whole under fair conditions.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF GRAIN AND FODDER, 1911 AND 1912.

'Commodities included: Barley, No. 3 Western; Barley No. 2, Ontario; Bran Corn, No. 3 Yellow; Flax, No. 1 Northwestern; Hay, No. 1, Montreal and Toronto; Oats, No. 2 White, Western; Oats, No. 2 White, Ontario; Peas, No. 2 Ontario; Rye, No. 2 Ontario; Shorts; Straw; Wheat, No. 1 Northern; and Wheat, No. 2 White, Ontario.

(Prices 1890–9=100.)

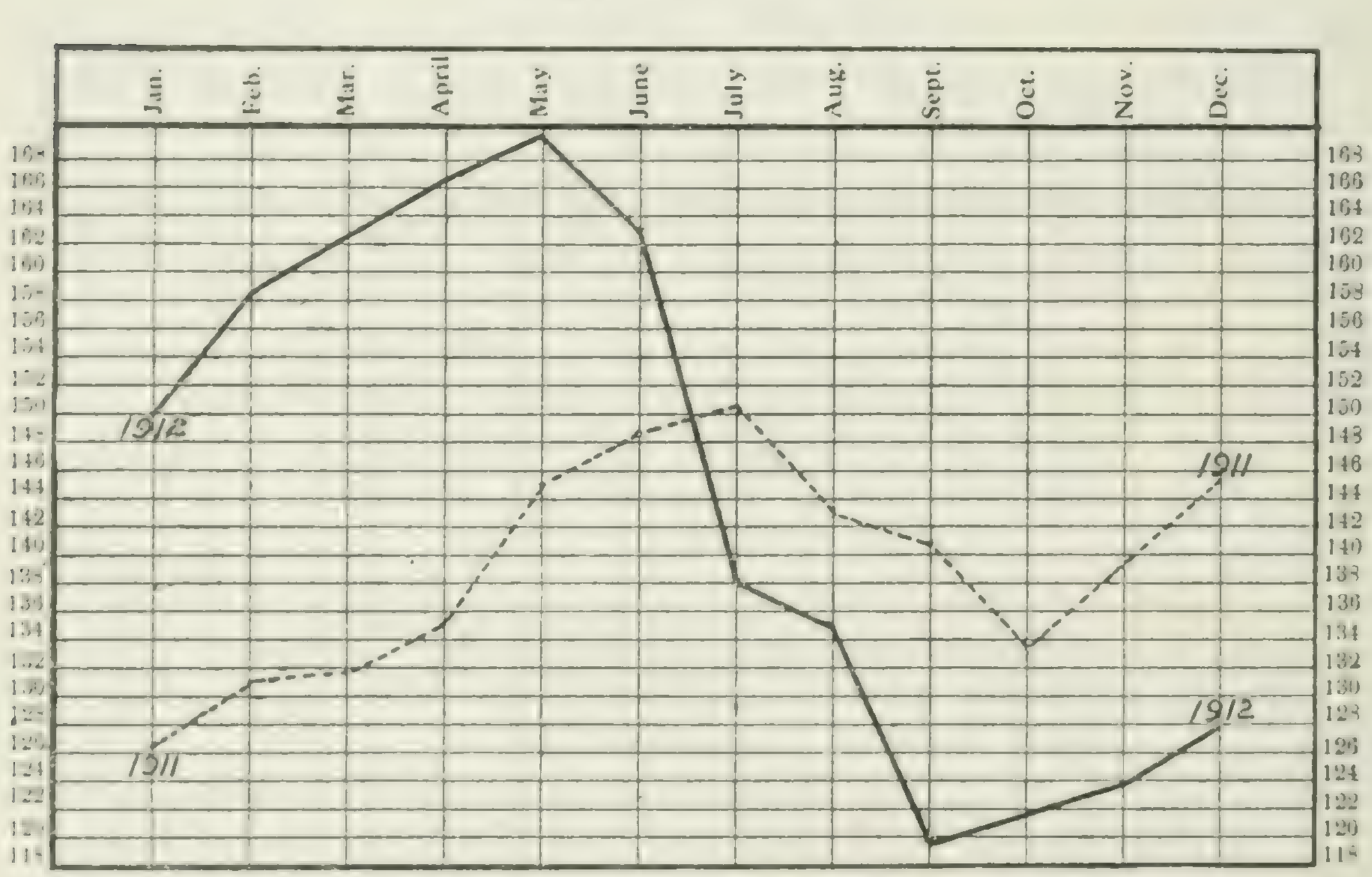


'*Animals and Meats.*—Judging by the seventeen products included in the department's inquiry under this heading, prices rose in 1912 to within a narrow margin of the highest previously recorded. In 1910 the department's index number for the group was 163·6, this being the highest by a considerable interval in any year since 1890. Last year the index number stood at 160·8, having dropped to 146·6 in 1911. Feed scarcity, a decrease in the number of animals offering, the exceptionally severe winter, and the prevailing active demand, were the causes commonly cited for the high prices of 1912. The lead in the upward movement was taken in 1912 by cattle and cattle products, before recorded, whereas hog products, though very high, did not quite attain the record figures of 1910.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, 1911 AND 1912.‡

'Commodities included: Fresh Fruits: Apples; Cherries; Grapes; Peaches; Pears; Plums; Raspberries; Strawberries; Bananas; Lemons; Oranges. Dried Fruits: Evaporated Apples; Currants; Patras; Raisins, Sultanas. Fresh Vegetables: Beans, hand-picked; Onions, Canadian Red; Potatoes (Montreal and Toronto); Turnips; Tomatoes. Canned Vegetables: Corn; Peas; Tomatoes.

'(Average Price 1890–9=100.)

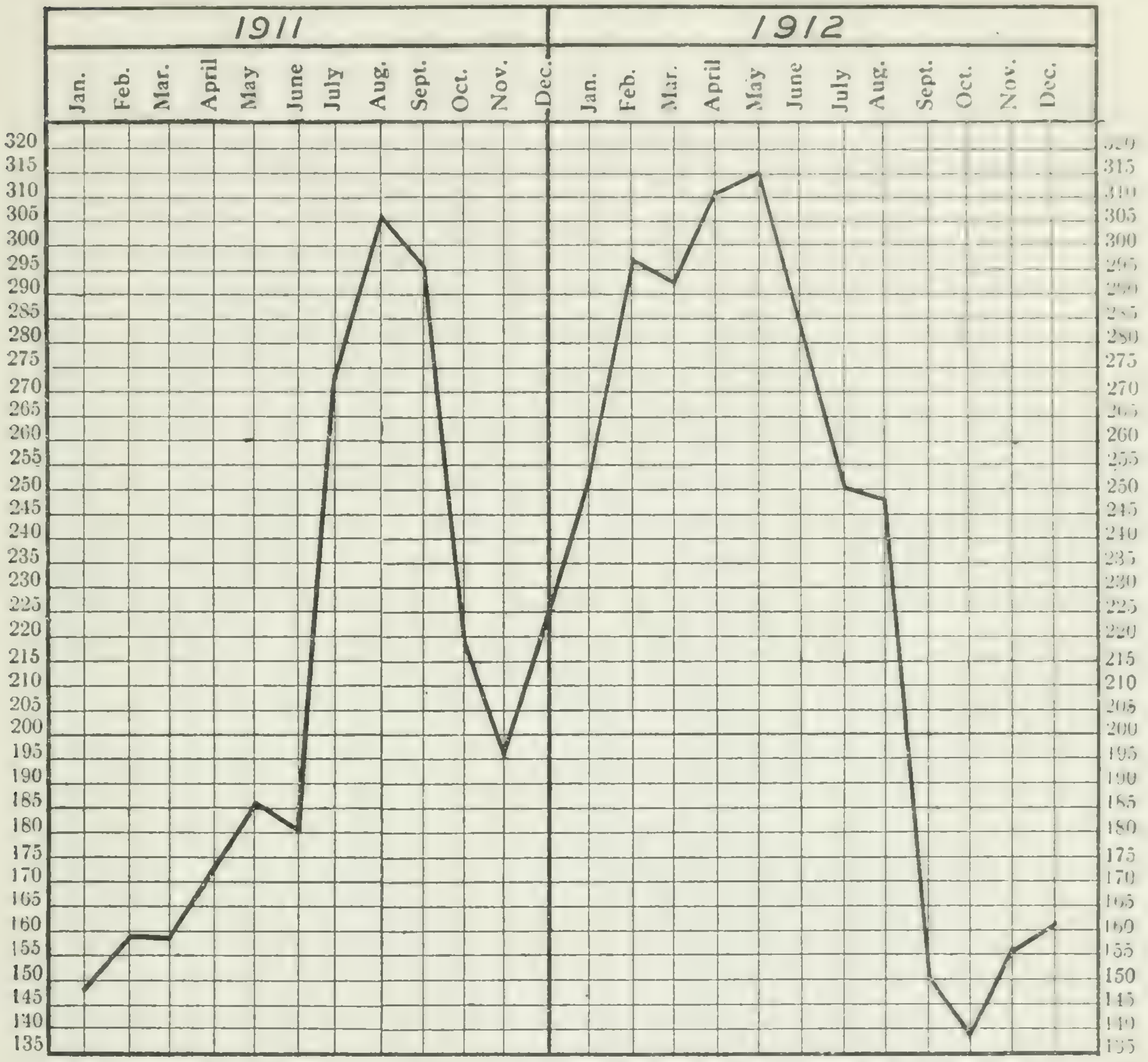


‡Note that the horizontal lines above are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price-lines by one-half. As the articles in the list of fruits and vegetables differ from month to month, especially in the summer and autumn, the 1912 line does not indicate comparative price levels but only the approximate course of cost of living tendencies in this department. The 1911 line is added in order to enable strict comparison to be made each month with the corresponding month in the previous year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

'RELATIVE PRICES OF POTATOES, 1911 AND 1912.

'Average Wholesale Prices at Montreal and Toronto, 1890-9=100.)



Note that horizontal lines are five index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price line by five times. The including of two years in the diagram, however, restores this to the extent of one-half. Altogether the line on the basis usually employed in these group charts would be $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as steep as is shown above.

'*Dairy Products.*—Dairy products were never so high priced in Canada as in the year just passed. The department's index number covering three grades of butter, three of milk, two of eggs, and one of cheese, stood at 159·0 compared with 136·2 in 1911 and 135·7 in 1910, the last being the highest point previously reached. In no other group of Canadian farm products were the feed scarcity of 1911 and the enhanced demand of 1912 so far reaching in their effects.

'*Fish.*—Fish prices from a consumer's standpoint underwent a considerable advance in 1912, the department's price percentage, which covers ten products, having moved up to 155·7 from 143·6 in 1911. The most important advance was in canned salmon, though lobsters were no less strongly upward. Fresh halibut was also considerably higher. A feature of the year not reflected to any extent in the Canadian home market was the decline in the price paid to Nova Scotia fishermen for dry codfish shipped chiefly to the West Indies. Where the price of this product touched $7 per quintal in 1911—the highest figure recorded by the department—about the highest price paid in 1912 was $6.35.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF SUGAR, GRANULATED AND YELLOW, 1910, 1911, 1912

'(Prices 1890-9=100.)



*The including of three years in this chart exaggerates the steepness of the price line by three times as compared with the usual background.

'*Other Foods.*—The forty-nine articles under this heading include fruits and vegetables, breadstuffs, tea and coffee, sugar, and miscellaneous groceries. There has been a considerable increase in prices during 1912, the department's index number having moved up from 120·9 in 1911 to 126·0. Fresh vegetables, flour and sugar were leading factors in the rise, a decline being shown in fruits.

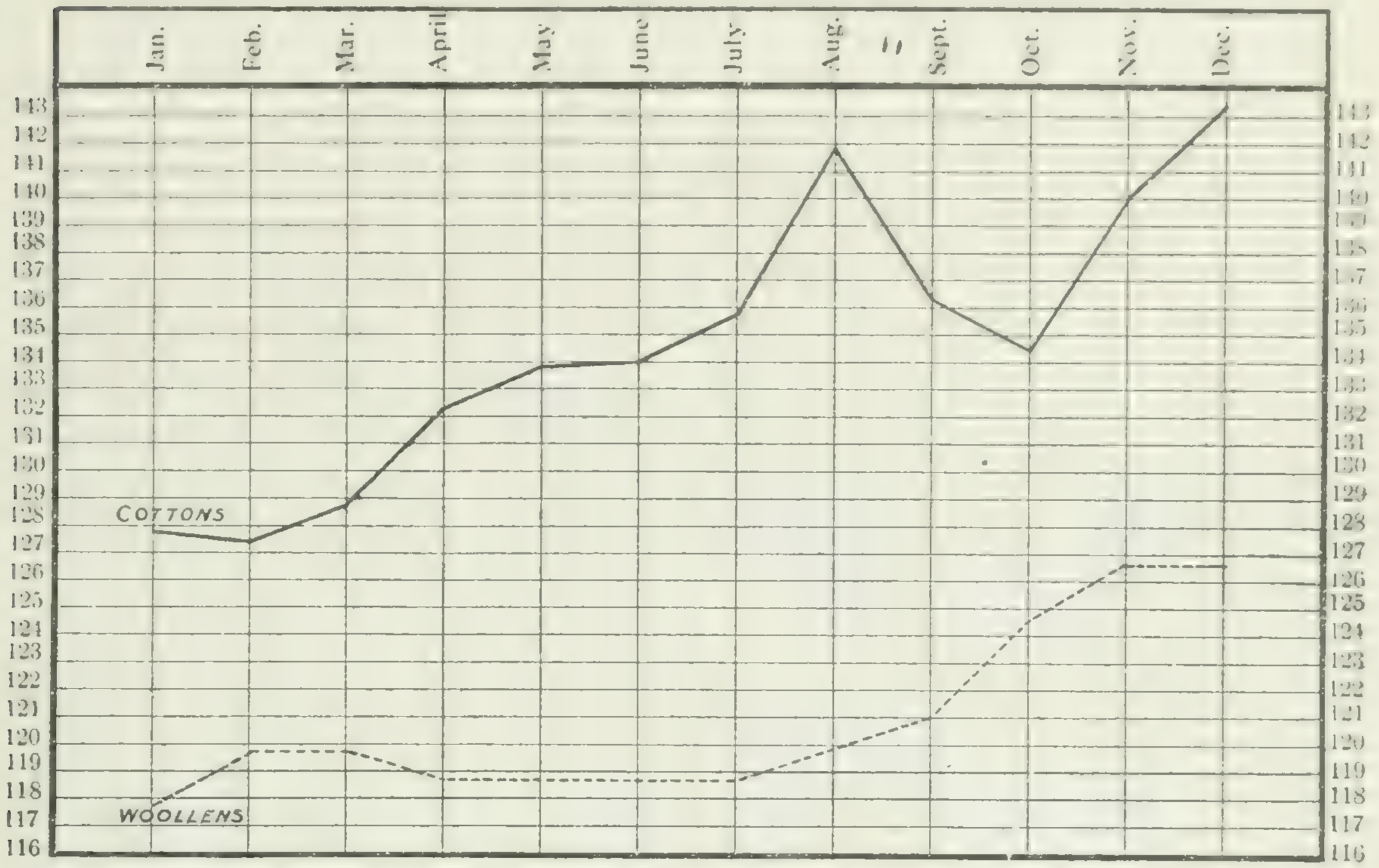
'*Textiles.*—In textiles the features of the year were: the rise in the price of woollens, chiefly in the second half of the year; the advance in cottons from a low level in January to a considerably higher level by December; the similar movement in silks; the unprecedented prices which ruled for jute products; and the steady strength of linens. As illustrated by the department's index number, the general movement of textiles was from a price percentage of 114.7 in January to one of 126.8 in December. The index number for the year, as a whole, was 120.7, compared with 119.8 in 1911, and 115.4 in 1910, the latter year and the first half of 1911 having been characterized by extremely high cotton prices. The year 1912 was one of prosperity and expansion in practically all branches of textiles manufacture.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

'RELATIVE PRICES OF COTTON AND WOOLLENS, 1912.

'Commodities included: Cottons, raw; Cottons, grey; Cottons, woven coloured fabrics; and Prints. Woollens: Wool, washed and unwashed; Yarn, worsted; Knitted woollen underwear; and Beaver Cloth.

'(Prices 1890-9=100.)



*The statistics of Prices of Cottons in Part I have been enlarged by the addition of a table giving monthly quotations of fourteen lines of coloured fabrics—cottonade, denims, shirtings, ginghams, etc.

'*Metals and Implements.*—Metals were on the whole strongly upward in price during 1912. The department's index number, which measures the fluctuations of 24 commodities, stood at 113.2 in January and at 123.1 in December. For the year the average was 117.4, compared with 103.8 in 1911. Pig iron, copper, lead, silver, spelter and tin all developed tendencies of a striking character, rendering the year perhaps the most remarkable in the general market for metals for some time past.

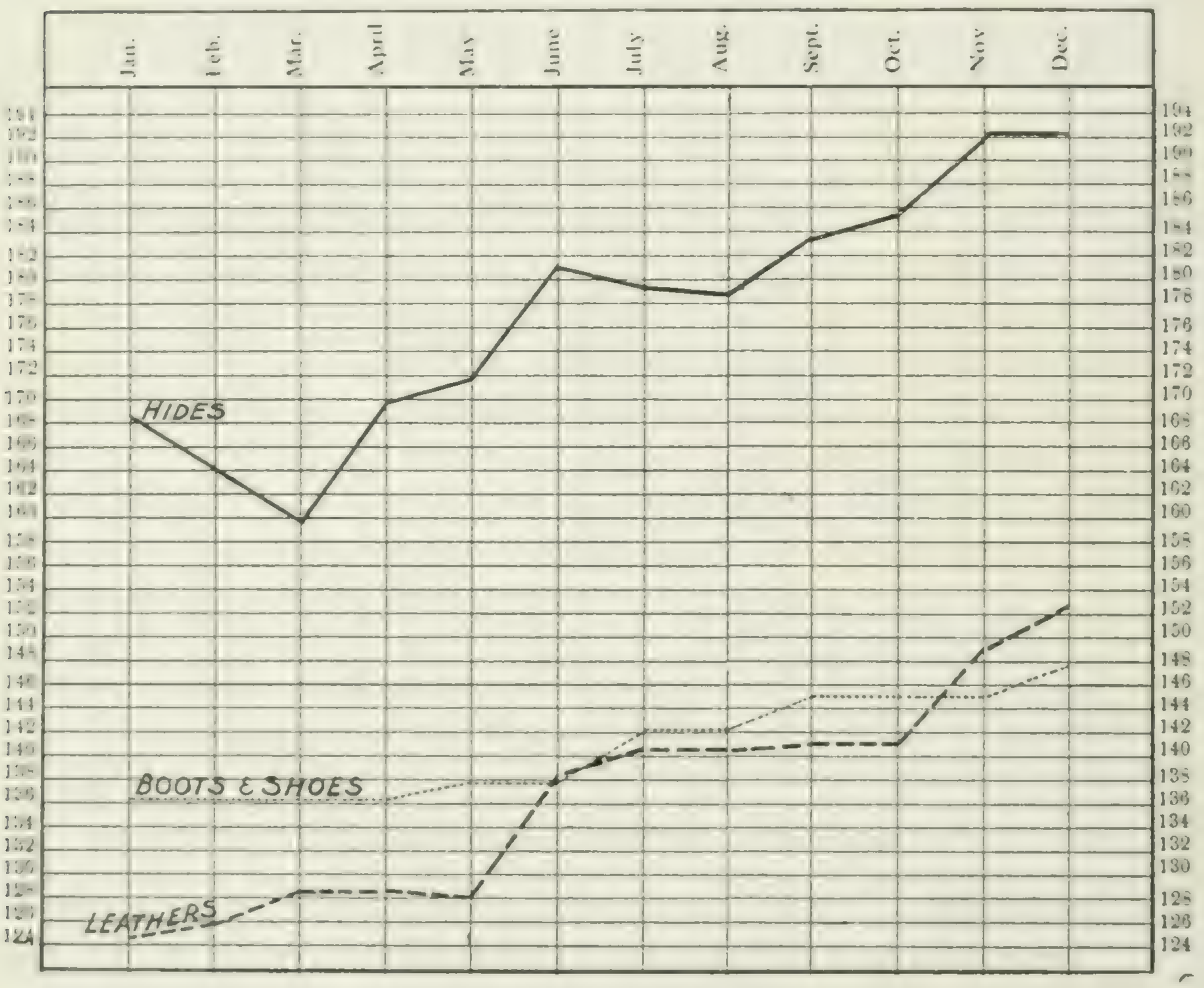
'The ten articles included under this heading in the department's review have on the whole shown little change during the past year. Anvils, crowbars, grindstones, horseshoes, carpenters' mallets, bench wood screws, soldering irons, and vises have, in the lines for which quotations were secured, remained unchanged. The price of axes strengthened in the closing month of the year; coil chain, after weakening in the spring, recovered and advanced slightly during the autumn, and was strong during December. Of tools generally it may be said that they have improved in finish and quality during recent years without corresponding changes in prices. In the closing months of 1912, however, some advances occurred. Hammers, spades and shovels, and harvesters' tools furnish examples. Scarcity of iron was complained of by manufacturers and the high prices resulting were cited as a cause of the advance in the finished product.

'*Hides, Tallow, Leather, Boots and Shoes.*—It will be remembered that during 1910 and 1911, notwithstanding several considerable fluctuations in hides, leathers and boots and shoes remained fairly stable. During the past year these conditions have been succeeded by a rapid movement to unprecedentedly high high levels on the part of hides, which has drawn the manufactured products strongly in its wake. The index number for the entire group, which was 135.4 in 1910, and 139.6 in 1911, now stands at 152.4.''

'RELATIVE PRICES OF HIDES, LEATHERS AND BOOTS AND SHOES.

'Commodities included; No. 1 Inspected Cows' and Steers' Hides; Calfskins, green, No. 1; Horsehides No. 1; No. 1 Spanish Sole; No. 1 Slaughter Sole; Harness, No. 1, U.O.; Heavy Upper; Men's Split Bluchers; Men's Box Calf; and Women's Dongola.

(Average price 1890-9=100.)

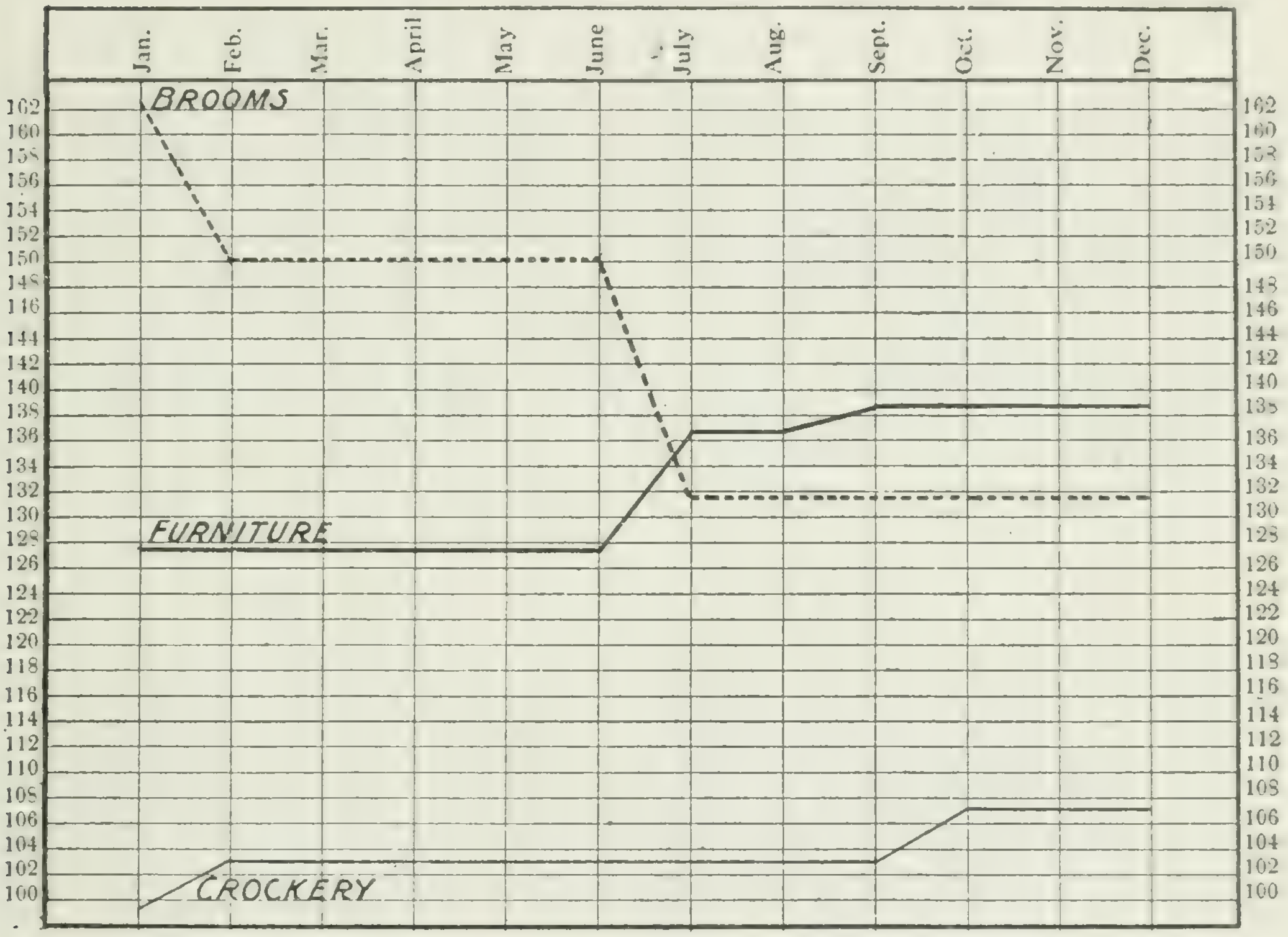


Note that the horizontal lines in this chart are two index numbers apart, thus minimizing the steepness of the price fluctuations by one-half.

'*Fuel and Lighting.*—The abnormally high price of Connellsville coke, with advances in Pennsylvania anthracite and in gasoline, sent the level of this group of ten commodities rapidly upward in 1912. The index number which was 106.0 in January, was 125.6 in December, while the average for the year was 113.3 compared with 100.5 in 1911. If Connellsville coke, which is quoted f.o.b. ovens, were omitted from the list the index number for 1912 would be 109.4; by inserting it on the basis of Toronto quotations instead of at producers' prices the number obtained is 109.7.

'RELATIVE PRICES OF FURNITURE, CROCKERY, AND BROOMS, 1912.

'(Average Price 1890-9=100.)



Note that the horizontal lines on this chart are two index numbers apart. This minimizes the steepness of the price lines by one-half.

'*Building Materials.*—The lumber market, speaking generally, was firm throughout 1912, prices showing on the whole an increasing tendency. The department's index number, which covers fourteen lines, rose from 165.0 in January to 170.9 in December. The average of 166.5 for the year as a whole compares with 165.5 in 1911. This brings the general level of prices back to that of the phenomenally high year of 1907. The demand for lumber for construction purposes was probably never so large as in the year just past.

'The twenty articles included under this heading reflect, from a price standpoint, in many cases the raw materials previously dealt with. The very active building year, and the high price of fuel and iron, with increasing labour costs, were probably the leading factors in the rise from 102 to 112.9 which the index number shows as between January and December.

'The phenomenally active building year caused a heavy demand for paints of all kinds. This gave a very firm undertone to the whole market. The pronounced decline in linseed oil prices, however, and a somewhat smaller falling

off in the price of turpentine, kept the general level down, notwithstanding an increase of over 20% in the price of white lead and a marked advance in window glass. Favourable weather enables the painting season to be unusually prolonged. Paint manufacturers had a very busy year, many working overtime to keep up with orders.'

'*Drugs and Chemicals.*—The record of the department, which covers sixteen important commodities under this heading, shows an advance, the index number for the group having gone up from 112.1 in 1911 to 115.5 in 1912. The chief increases occurred in alcohol, carbolic acid, quinine, and opium. Methylated spirits, bleaching powder, brimstone, caustic soda, copperas, glycerine, indigo, muriatic acid, soda ash, and sulphuric acid remained fairly steady. Borax (powdered) went down in price.

'Appendixes.

'As above stated, special features of the report are the appendixes. One of these deals with retail prices and shows some interesting averages for every locality in Canada having 10,000 inhabitants and over. The appendix on prices in other countries quotes the annual reviews published by the British Board of Trade, The Economist, the United States Bureau of Labour, Bradstreet, and the Statistical Offices of Australia and New Zealand. An appendix on gold production and prices assembles the statistics of the production and consumption of the precious metals in the various civilized countries from the discovery of America up to the present day.'

VI.—LABOUR ORGANIZATION IN CANADA.

The second annual report on Labour Organization in Canada, covering the calendar year 1912, and containing 160 pages, was issued in May, 1913. This report follows closely on the lines of its predecessor, that for 1911, containing, however, some additional features, and giving generally a review of the varied activities of the trades union movement and of the trend of events in Canada on matters relating to labour organization. There are in all, the report shows, 148 international trades union organizations operating in North America, 99 of which have under their jurisdiction one or more local branches in Canada. Some attention is given to new movements in labour organization, described respectively as "industrial unionism" and "syndicalism", which have figured during the year. The first-named, which has been endorsed by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, looks to the closer federation or actual consolidation of all craft unions. Syndicalism, represented by the Industrial Workers of the World, and which has already figured in extensive industrial struggles in Canada, is opposed to old-line trades unionism, and is described as 'frankly revolutionary' in character, a statement which is supported by an extract from the preamble of the I.W.W. constitution. In addition to the statistics given, the report contains a complete list of all known international central bodies, together with the name and address of the secretary; also federations of local unions, district councils, trades and labour councils, and local unions, with the names and addresses of the presidents and secretaries for the year 1913.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP, 1912.

The tables submitted in the report show that there are 136,389 wage earners in Canada who are members of international organizations. These are contained in 1,638 local branches. This is an increase of 107 'locals' and 16,974 members over the figures reported for 1911. Of Canadian central organizations (not international) there are 217 local branches with a total reported membership of 15,616, a slight increase for the year; and in addition there are 28 independent bodies, of which 16 report a membership of 8,115, thus bringing to the figure of 160,120 the total membership reported in the 1,883 local branches and independent trades union organizations of all types in Canada at the close of the year 1912. The total membership reported for 1911 was 133,132, contained in 1,741 local and independent bodies. An analysis of the relative strength of organized labour and the number of wage earners in Canada, which is placed at 1,300,000 reveals the fact that a large majority of unskilled labour, approximately 88 per cent of the whole, remains untouched by organizations. It is, however, pointed out that the total of 160,120 union members in Canada no doubt represents the majority of effective skilled craftsmen in the country.

INTERNATIONAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN CANADA.

The following table, taken from the chapter giving statistics concerning unions and membership, shows (1) international organizations having Canadian locals, (2) number of locals in Canada and elsewhere, (3) membership in Canada and elsewhere, (4) branches of Canadian organizations, with membership:—

International Unions.	No. of Unions.		Membership.	
	In Canada.	a Elsewhere.	In Canada.	a Elsewhere.
American Federation of Labour	b21	b565	.	
Asbestos Workers, International Assn. of Heat and Frost Insulators and	3	31	60	2,140
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America	6	88	174	20,777
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	32	634	1,289	30,061
*Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	59	878	8,520	71,480
Billposters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	3	46	300	1,700
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of	15	250	650	15,350
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of	18	338	1,212	15,057
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	13	116	500	11,500
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	16	138	2,246	31,143
Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United	20	534	1,250	54,440
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	8	91	400	11,600
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	3	.	.	.
Brushmakers, International Union	1	5	12	208
*Building Labourers, International Protective Union of America	3	107	400	6,500
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood	1	21	34	966
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	80	1,760	8,978	198,147
*Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of	49	983	4,430	75,326
Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers, International	2	285	.	.
*Car Workers, International Association of	3	130	60	9,940
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of	5	94	300	8,700
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	22	466	2,852	47,148
Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail	2	.	.	.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United	1	23	100	3,900
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, The	4	48	800	3,500
*Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	23	366	2,461	19,539
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	8	193	250	21,250
*Engineers, Amalgamated Society of	13	c750	927	c120,542
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating	12	240	.	.
Elevator Constructors, International Union of	1	31	27	2,403
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary	2	.	.	.
*Fitters and Helpers of America, Inter. Assn. of Steam and Hot Water	2	119	95	11,005
Freight Handlers, Brotherhood of Railroad	5	60	950	5,050
Garment Workers of America, United	16	241	4,035	49,997
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies	7	79	.	.
*Glass Workers' Union, American Flint	3	109	185	8,634
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	3	95	400	9,600
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalganated	4	27	170	1,330
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	1	20	21	1,339
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The	9	177	320	15,050
Hatters of North America, United	1	21	25	9,975
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International	15	201	2,000	20,000
Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen	5	273	170	5,030
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Inter. Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	23	508	1,523	46,379
*Industrial Workers of the World	12	210	5,000	35,000
*Knights of Labour	1	.	.	.
Lathers, International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	14	195	470	59,665
Laundry Workers' International Union	2	45	40	2,600
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of	2	70	40	1,960
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada	2	25	146	2,697
Longshoremen's Association, International	19	450	1,004	20,996
*Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	77	735	4,100	67,837
*Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	83	741	6,379	78,913
Machinists, International Association of	58	722	4,523	60,477
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of	130	248	8,756	11,894
Marble Workers, International Association of	7	50	550	4,450

International Unions.	No. of Unions.		Membership.	
	In Canada.	*a*Elsewhere.	In Canada.	*a*Elsewhere.
*Maritime Builders' Federation, Pacific Coast	2	15	75	925
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Inter. Union of N.A.	8	125	377	9,623
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	16	410	1,150	15,350
Mine Workers of America, United	33	2,370	5,631	381,334
Miners, Western Federation of	20	268	5,947	55,000
Moulders' Union of North America, International	34	401	3,000	47,000
Musicians, American Federation of	30	590	3,660	60,652
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	39	924	2,659	73,497
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	6	78	271	7,639
Pattern Makers' League of North America	7	63	451	6,503
Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, International	5	61	176	4,024
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada	6	66	215	3,285
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' Union of America, International	2	27	.....	.....
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper	1	8	50	1,215
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	19	305	1,989	18,065
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of	39	553	1,100	28,900
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	1	64	109	6,316
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International	19	301	800	24,200
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the U.S. and Canada, Inter. Bro	1	40	20	3,480
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	7	62	482	4,518
*Railway Conductors, Order of	52	549	2,399	45,785
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	19	103	.....	43,000
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of	58	493	3,332	26,187
Railway Employees of America, Amal. Ass'n of Street and Electric	12	163	4,928	70,072
*Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	77	785	8,997	116,007
*Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of	1	34	66	844
Saw Smiths' National Union	4	.....	.....	.....
Seamen's Union of America, International	2	81	500	15,500
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International	1	21	29	671
*Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of	7	29	.....	.....
Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical	12	.....	.....	.....
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International	6	106	134	4,176
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	31	200	2,000	6,500
Stove Mounters' International Union	4	47	59	1,291
Switchmen's Union of North America	6	190	139	9,020
Spinners' International Union	1	25	35	2,465
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	32	299	1,000	11,000
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, Inter. Brotherhood	7	448	323	44,305
Textile Workers of America, United	2	148	60	15,940
Tile Layers and Helpers' International, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic	7	48	205	2,295
Tobacco Workers' International Union	3	30	199	3,320
Typographical Union, International	44	656	4,645	55,058
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Inter. Union of America	1	20	43	1,214
Upholsterers' International Union of North America	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,638	26,948	136,389	2,539,371

(*a*). Includes United States, Mexico, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Great Britain and colonies, except Canada.

(*b*). Includes only the unions directly chartered, i.e., those unions not affiliated through any international organization. The American Federation of Labour had on September 30th, 1912, 112 international unions affiliated, representing approximately 20,964 locals, as well as five departments, 200 local department councils, 41 State branches, 560 city centrals, and 590 locals trade and federal labour unions, making a total of 1,508 charters for 22,472 organizations, representing a membership of 1,841,268.

(*c*). These figures are for December 31st, 1911. Membership for 1912 not available at time of going to press.

*Indicates that union is not affiliated with American Federation of Labour.

Canadian Organizations.	Unions.	Membership.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada‡	1,056	66,128
Canadian Federation of Labour	148	5,940
British Columbia Association of Stationary Engineers	6	600
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers	15	643
Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees	46	3,500
Canadian Granite Cutters and Quarry Workers' Union	3	140
Federated Association of Letter Carriers	39	1,551
Federation of Textile Workers of Canada	5	724
Fishermen's Union of Nova Scotia	26	722
National Association of Marine Engineers	16	1,200
Provincial Workmen's Association (Miners)	23	5,000

‡Includes charters issued to 43 trades and labour councils, 2 provincial federations of labour and 16 federal labour unions, as well as affiliations of 995 trades unions, 849 of which have been affiliated through their respective international headquarters paying per capita tax on the whole of their Canadian membership; the balance of 146 have affiliated individually. The total membership is approximately 66,128.

†The Canadian Granite Cutters' Union and the Provincial Workmen's Association with a combined membership of 5,140 are affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, as well as a number of local unions and three trades and labor councils, but complete particulars as to exact membership not received.

EXTENT OF ORGANIZATION IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES.

The report shows that there are in all 1,883 local unions in Canada. Of these, 1,638 are international locals, 680 of which are in the province of Ontario, 230 in British Columbia, 194 in Quebec, 144 in Alberta, 130 in Manitoba, 106 in Saskatchewan, 72 in each Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and 3 in Prince Edward Island. There are 217 trades union locals of a non-international character, chartered by Canadian central bodies, divided among the various provinces as follows: Ontario, 67; Nova Scotia, 64; Quebec, 32; British Columbia, 17; New Brunswick, 11; Manitoba, 9; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 7 each; and Prince Edward Island, 3. Of the remaining 28 unaffiliated or independent bodies, Quebec has 15; Ontario, 5; British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, 3 each; Alberta and Nova Scotia, 1 each.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IN CANADIAN CITIES.

The report also gives the name of every locality in Canada in which one or more union branches exist, together with the number of unions reporting membership and the number of members reported as belonging to the 'locals.' Of the 1,883 'locals' recorded, 1,051 furnished definite information as to officers and membership, the membership thus reported being 121,737. About 500 locals supplied the names of their officers; the remainder forwarded no information. The following table in the report gives the names of 22 cities which include 979 of the 1,883 local unions in the Dominion, the list not extending to cities having 20 locals or fewer.

	Number of Unions in Locality.	Number of Unions reporting membership.	Number of members reported.
Toronto	120	78	16,415
Montreal	107	59	15,562
Winnipeg	82	50	7,518
Vancouver	80	39	8,011
Hamilton	50	33	3,166
Ottawa	50	32	2,765
Victoria	46	30	3,287
Calgary	42	24	3,281
Quebec	41	20	4,419
Edmonton	40	24	2,729
London	38	27	2,350
Fort William	32	16	983
St. John, N.B	28	18	2,687
St. Thomas	28	15	1,324
Saskatoon	28	14	991
Lethbridge	27	14	1,096
Halifax	25	11	1,387
Port Arthur	25	12	633
Brandon	24	17	1,118
Nelson	23	16	1,028
Moose Jaw	22	15	1,429
Windsor	21	14	880
Total	979	578	83,059

The cities included in the above list furnished also more than one-half of the locals which reported their membership, and contain over fifty-one per cent of the entire trades union membership in the Dominion.

TRADES UNIONS OF THE WORLD.

An interesting statement contained in the report shows the relative standing in trades unionism of the chief industrial nations, with figures indicating the percentage of trades union membership to population in the case of each country as follows:—

Country.	Union membership.	Population.	Percentage of Union Membership to total Population.
Great Britain	3,010,346	45,365,599	6·066
France	1,029,238	39,601,509	2·025
Belgium	92,735	7,516,730	1·012
The Netherlands	153,689	5,945,155	2·025
Denmark	128,224	2,757,076	2·025
Sweden	116,500	5,521,943	4·046
Norway	53,830	2,391,782	2·021
Finland	19,640	3,120,264	2·022
Germany	3,061,002	64,903,423	4·047
Austria	496,263	28,321,088	1·017
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5,587	1,898,044	·002
Croatia-Slavonia	8,504	2,416,300	·003
Hungary	95,180	20,840,678	·004
Servia	8,337	2,911,701	·002
Roumania	6,000	6,966,000	·0008
Switzerland	78,119	3,741,971	·02
Italy	709,943	34,687,000	·02
Spain	80,000	19,588,688	·004
United States	2,282,361	91,972,266	2·481
Canada	160,120	7,204,527	2·02

According to the foregoing table Germany leads all countries in actual membership in trades unionism, Great Britain being second and the United States third. Great Britain is, however, easily the most highly unionized country in the list. The figures for Canada are small beside those for the great industrial countries, and allowing for difference of population, the Canadian figures remain relatively small. Belgium and Holland are two industrial countries with a population fairly comparable in number with that of Canada. Belgium with a slightly larger population has a third less of organized union membership; Holland with a million fewer people has almost an equal union membership with Canada. The Australasian Dominions are not mentioned in the report of the International Secretariat and complete information is not available to the compilers of this report. It is believed, however, that the percentages of unionized labour are very much larger in those Dominions than elsewhere in the world.

BENEFICIARY SYSTEMS OF TRADES UNIONISM.

A chapter of the report is devoted to a discussion of the beneficiary systems of trades unionism. Not all the unions have reported on this subject, but the information collected shows the wide and important influence which organized labour of North America plays in this department of industrial life. The beneficiary expenditures of sixty-eight of the international central trades union organizations operating in the United States and Canada are shown to be of great magnitude. The grand total of the disbursements of these organizations for the last fiscal year reported (usually 1911-12), is placed at $13,799,000, more than half of this amount being on account of death claims. The largest expenditures reported for an individual organization is that recorded for death benefits in the case of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, where the disbursements reached $1,869,934. While returns were not received from all central organizations operating in the Dominion and the United States, the leading unions reported, and their statements represent the great bulk of expenditures. These disbursements are for Canada and the United States taken together, the returns for Canada alone not being available.

The table in detail showing the disbursements made by the various international organizations under the different headings is as follows:—

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Pension and Superannuation.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
American Federation of Labour				67,455			
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	27,300			280	45,185		
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	183,304			5,000			
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of	2,500			149,308			
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	1,100			1,302	4,185		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of	11,500						
Brushmakers' International Union		10		135			
Building Labourers' International Protective Union	7,000	800	240	500	500		
Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood	2,850			81			
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	*a*562,697			*a*242,392			
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of	353,501		181,692		158,716	*b*28,586	268,299
Car Workers, International Association of	2,100			3,292			
Cigarmakers' International Union of America	*c*251,677	38,543		47,671	201,296		
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United				6,000	1,000		
Clerks', International Protective Association, Retail	6,781				15,795		
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	11,250						
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	9,200						
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of	69,637				239,133	10,735	407,855
Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water	2,450			2,250			
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint				48,000			
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	63,881		*d*125,000				
Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated	525						
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	100						
Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The	26,028			18,737			
Hatters of North America, United	31,219						
Hod Carriers' and Building Labourers' Union of America, International	3,800						
Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen			10,000				
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America	26,450						
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal	5,300						
Laundry Workers' International Union				1,475			
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, International United Brotherhood of	1,195			8,910	2,250		
Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada	14,600			705			
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of	1,869,934			73,395	*e*70,474		
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of	*f*970,971			4,530			
Machinists, International Association of	57,000			323,316			
Maintenance-of-Way Employees, International Brotherhood of	12,250						
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Inter. Union of N. A.	3,000			18,748			

Name of Organization.	Death Benefits.	Travelling Benefits.	Unemployed Benefits.	Strike Benefits.	Sick Benefits.	Accident Benefits.	Pensions and Superannuation.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet	12,100			8,265			
Mine Workers of America, United				736,010			
Miners, Western Federation of	27,069			116,356	115,277		
Moulders' Union of North America, International	g274,891			g1,176,548	441,825		
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	134,547			16,078			
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	625			74,946			
Pattern Makers League of North America	6,256			12,674	8,681	j2,472	
Photo-Engravers Union of North America, International	1,885			986	6,265		
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada	1,800			600			
Plate Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper	1,250				2,500		
Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	41,550						
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of United States and Canada, United Association of	17,100			27,329	53,517		
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	5,975						
Printing Pressmen's Union, International	17,000			k201,000			
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America	1,450			11,724			
Railway Conductors, Order of	1,138,000						
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	81,450						
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of				48,972			
Railway Employees of America, Amal. Ass'n. of Street and Electric	109,750			56,565			
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of	1,533,833						
Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, International	900						
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, International	4,800						
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	9,700						
Stove Mounters' International Union	1,100			5,410			
Switchmen's Union of North America	172,125						
Spinners' International Union	3,000		5,000	30,000			
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	13,108			61,235	23,008		
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood				7,640			
Tobacco Workers' International Union	150			372			
Typographical Union, International	1,625			580			47,299
Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' Inter. Union of America	475			2,765			
Totals	8,204,614	39,353	321,932	3,518,537	989,607	41,753	683,453

a. Covers two year period. *b*. Includes $14,254 paid for loss of tools. *c*. Includes total disability benefits. These figures are for 1911. *d*. Includes lockout benefits. *e*. Includes amount paid to indigent, pensioned members and charity. *f*. Includes amounts paid as disability benefits. *g*. Covers a period of five years. *h*. Disability benefits. *i*. For six months only. *j*. Tool benefit to cover loss by fire. *k*. Includes $160,000 paid in lockout benefits. *l*. Old age pensions.

VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING 1912, WITH COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1901 TO 1912, INCLUSIVE.

Statistics prepared by the Department of Labour show that the number of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1912 exceeded the number in any year since the department began its record, which dates back to 1901.

During the calendar year 1912 the Department of Labour received reports of 150 trade disputes in Canada, an increase of 51 compared with 1911. Two of these disputes began in the previous year. There were 66 more than in 1910 and 81 more than in 1909. The largest number of strikes recorded in any one year before 1912 was in 1907, when 149 disputes occurred. It is worthy of note however, that a great proportion of the strikes and lockouts of 1912 were of comparatively small importance, no less than 112 disputes affecting less than 300 employees each, while 86 of them affected less than 200 employees each. Consequently, while the number of disputes was over fifty per cent greater in 1912 than in the previous year, the time losses amounted to fifty per cent less.

The disputes of the most serious nature as affecting a large number of employees were those of railway labourers in British Columbia. Two disputes directly affecting 9,000 railroad construction labourers occured on lines being constructed in that province, the approximate loss of time occasioned by such disputes being 441,000 working days. A strike of garment workers in Montreal, which occurred in June and lasted for nearly seven weeks, caused a loss to employees of about 143,500 working days, the number of employees thrown out of work by this dispute being 4,500. Other serious disputes of the year were those of coal miners at Cumberland and Ladysmith in British Columbia, and of gold miners at Porcupine, Ont., both of which were continuing at the end of the year. Many strikes occurred in the building trades, some causing considerable loss of time to employees; particularly noticeable in this respect were strikes of carpenters at Winnipeg and Calgary. The majority of these strikes, however, were of comparatively short duration, and hinged on the periodical rearrangement of schedules.

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES.

Only one of the 150 disputes in existence in 1912 involved over 5,000 employees; in three disputes over 2,500 and under 5,000 employees took part; six concerned between 1,000 and 2,500 employees; and five affected from 500 to 1,000 employees. Eighty-four disputes each affected less than one hundred employees, thirty-four affected between 100 and 250 employees, and fifteen disputes affected from 250 to 500 workpeople. The total number of employees in trade disputes during the year was approximately 40,511, compared with 30,094 in 1911 and 21,280 in 1910.

TIME LOSSES.

The loss of time to employees through trade disputes during 1912 was approximately 1,099,208 working days, which number is slightly more than one-half of the number lost during the previous year, and 380,573 days in excess of the time losses of 1910. It will be understood that these numbers are approximations, the particulars in some cases not being available to enable an exact record to be made.

Three disputes involved time losses of 100,000 working days and upward, one dispute caused a loss of 81,000 days, four disputes resulted in time losses of between 25,000 and 50,000 days, and three in losses of 15,000 to 25,000 days. The time losses were less than 1,000 days in 78 disputes, and between 1,000 and 2,500 days in 34 cases.

The following tables show the magnitude of the industrial disputes occuring in Canada during the year, as indicated by (a) the number of employees involved, and (b) the time losses.

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified according to magnitude as indicated by the total number of employees involved.

Limits of Groups.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
5,000 employees and upward	1	12	6,000	360,000
2,500 and under 5,000 employees	3	14	10,000	260,000
1,000 and under 2,500 employees	6	92	8,012	117,600
500 and under 1,000 employees	5	32	3,132	155,750
250 and under 500 employees	15	183	4,504	69,233
100 and under 250 employees	34	354	5,379	65,882
50 and under 100 employees	30	146	2,046	35,471
25 and under 50 employees	35	118	1,182	29,764
Under 25 employees	19	30	256	5,508
Not reported, but slight	2	8	.....	.....
Totals	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified according to magnitude as indicated by the total number of working days lost.

Limits of Groups.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
100,000 and upward	3	25	11,382	623,500
50,000 and under 100,000 days	1	1	3,000	81,000
25,000 and under 50,000 days	*4	48	4,550	154,750
15,000 and under 25,000 days	3	64	4,212	63,000
10,000 and under 15,000 days	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,000 and under 10,000 days	5	124	1,000	34,180
2,500 and under 5,000 days	16	200	5,175	55,678
1,000 and under 2,500 days	*34	179	5,169	58,099
500 and under 1,000 days	24	137	2,624	17,461
250 and under 500 days	22	108	1,707	7,946
100 and under 250 days	16	56	793	2,714
Under 100 days	16	32	544	880
Indefinite	6	15	355	.....
Totals	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

*Including one strike begun the previous year.

TRADES AFFECTED BY DISPUTES.

Of the 150 disputes which took place during 1912, by far the greatest number (fifty-two) occurred in the building trades, the metal trades coming next with twenty-nine. Nineteen disputes occurred in the clothing trades, fourteen in the trades connected with transport, and twelve in miscellaneous trades. No strike or lockout occurred in the agricultural or the woodworking industries.

The following table shows the number of disputes, the number of employees affected, and the time losses in the respective classes of industry during 1912: –

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified by Industries.

Class or Industry.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
Fishing	1	3	150	5,400
Lumbering	4	17	825	4,270
Mining	6	30	5,074	89,168
Building	52	585	8,465	114,224
Metal	29	110	2,687	32,525
Printing and allied	3	32	308	3,702
Textile	1	1	106	1,166
Clothing	19	63	6,738	306,107
Food and tobacco preparation	2	8	72	2,382
General transport	14	20	4,359	82,998
Unskilled labour	9	20	11,138	449,238
Miscellaneous trades	10	100	589	8,028
Totals	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

LOCALITIES AFFECTED BY TRADE DISPUTES.

Of the strikes and lockouts of the year, sixty-seven occurred in Ontario, Quebec coming next with twenty-four. Sixteen disputes took place in Saskatchewan, fourteen in Alberta, ten in British Columbia, seven in Manitoba, seven in New Brunswick, and four in Nova Scotia; while one dispute, that of freight checkers and freight handlers on the Canadian Pacific Railway, affected men in more than one province. No strikes were reported to have taken place in Prince Edward Island during the year.

The following table shows the number of industrial disputes and disputants and the time losses during 1912 in each province:—

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified by Provinces.

Province.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
Nova Scotia	4	24	104	1,790
Prince Edward Island				
New Brunswick	7	17	872	13,274
Quebec	24	109	6,810	181,926
Ontario	67	406	10,970	270,589
Manitoba	7	113	3,005	28,450
Saskatchewan	16	149	1,885	11,116
Alberta	14	127	3,345	76,837
British Columbia	10	43	12,520	490,726
Interprovincial	1	1	1,000	24,500
Totals	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

CAUSES OF DISPUTES.

Of the 150 trade disputes which occurred in 1912, sixty-six were due to demands for higher wages, while the wage question was involved in forty-one other disputes, in five of which the reduction of wages was the cause. Questions of recognition and other phases of trades unionism entered into fourteen disputes, and in twenty-nine cases the dispute related either wholly or partly to hours of labour. There were two sympathetic strikes during the year.

The following table shows the number of disputes due to each cause, the number of establishments and employees concerned, and the time losses involved:—

STRIKES and Lockouts in Canada, 1912—Classified by Causes.

Cause or Object.	No. of Disputes.	No. of Establishments concerned.	No. of Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
For increase in wages	66	558	17,704	474,931
Against reduction of wages	5	29	1,530	60,460
For shorter hours	7	17	636	8,511
For increase in wages and shorter hours	22	156	8,449	193,445
For recognition of union	3	31	260	1,780
Against employment of non-unionists	3	4	187	3,210
For increase in wages and other changes	14	82	4,189	145,033
Against discharge of employees	6	6	3,780	157,690
Sympathetic disputes	2	2	104	3,328
Against employment of particular persons	8	69	991	6,905
Unclassified	14	35	2,681	43,915
Totals	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT.

Of the 150 disputes in existence during 1912, fifty-nine were settled through negotiations between the parties concerned, one by arbitration, and two by conciliation. In fifteen cases the strikers were replaced and in eleven other cases work was resumed, some of the strikers' places being filled by other men. In the case of ten disputes work was resumed pending an investigation or the formulation of an agreement. In the same number of disputes work was resumed on the employers' terms. The method of settlement of nineteen disputes was not reported, and ten disputes were unsettled at the close of the year.

RESULTS OF DISPUTES.

Of the 150 disputes in existence in the year 1912, forty-six ended in favour of the employers and in fifty-seven cases the employees were successful, or partially successful, while compromises were affected in eighteen disputes. Seventeen disputes were settled with an indefinite result or the method of settlement was not reported; and ten disputes, as already mentioned, remained unsettled at the close of the year.

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Statistical Tables relating to Trade Disputes.

The following tables contain statistics of strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1912, and during the previous eleven years, in so far as they were reported to the department.

In twelve disputes during 1912 the number of firms involved was not reported; in two disputes the number of employees affected was not reported, and in twenty-nine disputes, including the ten disputes unsettled at the close of the year, particulars were not reported as to the methods of settlement and the results.

The following table contains a list of all the strikes and lockouts involving six or more employees, which were in existence in Canada during 1912, arranged according to industries and trades. In each instance are shown the occupation of the workpeople concerned, the locality in which the dispute occurred, the principal cause, method of settlement and result, dates of commencement and termination, approximate number of establishments and employees affected, and the approximate time losses in working days.

Classified List of Trade Disputes in existence in Canada During 1912.

Occupation	Locality.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of commencement	Date of termination	No. of establishments involved	No. of employees affected.	Approximate time loss in working days.
Fishing—									
Halibut Fishermen	Vancouver and New Westminster	For increase in wages	Unsettled at end of year		Nov. 18		3	150	5,400
Lumbering—									
Sawmill workers	St. John, N.B	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	May 20	May 25	8	500	2,500
River Drivers	Jean de terre, Q	For shorter hours	Strikers' place filled	In favour of employer	June 10	June 17	1	53	168
Mill workers	Victoria, B.C	For higher wages and shorter hours	Work resumed without negotiations	In favour of employers	July 2	July 14	8	92	1,372
Scowmen	St. John, N.B	For increase in wages	Particulars not reported	Unsettled at end of year	Dec. 30			240	300
Mining—									
Coal miners	Coleman, Alta	For increase in wages	Work resumed pending settlement	Not reported	July 24	July 28	1	500	2,240
Coal miners	Cumberland and Ladysmith, B.C	Against discharge of employees	Unsettled at end of year		Sept. 17		1	2,500	35,500
Silver miners	Cobalt, Ont	Against discharge of employees	Decision of Union to call strike off	In favour of employees	Apr. 28	Apr. 30	1	189	378
Silver miners	Cobalt, Ont	For shorter hours	Work resumed without negotiations	In favour of employees	Oct. 18	Nov 4	1	175	2,45
Gold miners	Porcupine, Ont	Against reduction of wages	Unsettled at end of year		Nov. 15		25	1,200	46,800
Asbestos miners	Asbestos, Que	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	May 1	May 6	1	450	1,800
Building Trades—									
Bricklayers	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	May 1	May 7		150	750
Bricklayers	Galt, Hespler and Preston, Ont.	For higher wages	Agreement signed by some contractors.	Strikers partly successful	May 15	May....	14	77	2,370
Bricklayers and masons	Regina, Sask	Against emp. of unskilled labour	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	May 17	May 24	23	175	1,312
Bricklayers	Regina, Sask	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Sept. 26	Oct. 17	8	150	2,70
Bricklayers and masons	Lethbridge, Alta	For higher wages, shorter hours and payment of wages in cash	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	June 1	June 6	11	164	656
Masons	Calgary, Alta	Concerning classification of work	Particulars not reported	Not reported	June 4	July		40	2,482
Carpenters and machinists	Milltown, N.B	For increase in wages	Not reported	Not reported	April 6	May	1	15	300
Carpenters	Quebec, Que	For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	July 4	Aug 5	6	175	4,725
Carpenters	Sherbrooke, Q	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Majority of contractors signed agreement.	In favour of employees	June 4	June		54	1,512
Carpenters	Ottawa, Ont	For increase in wages	Majority of employers signed agreement.	Strikers generally successful	June 1	Aug 24	64	400	6,600
Carpenters	Kingston, Ont	For increase in wages	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employers	June 1	June 2	12	65	65
Carpenters	Niagara Falls, Ont	Dispute between unions	Not reported	Not reported	Nov. 1	Dec	3	30	1,560
Carpenters	Berlin, Ont	Alleged non-payment of wages	Men found other employment	In favour of employer	Aug. 7	Sept	1	28	476
Carpenters	Pt. Arthur, Ont	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	July 1	Aug	30	200	5,400

Carpenters	Winnipeg, Man	For higher wages and shorter hours, also recognition of union.	Negotiations between men and individual contractors.	Strikers general y successful	June 29	Aug. 10	....	2,000	20,980
Carpenters	Brandon, Man	Against dismissal of men for refusing to itemize work.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Mar. 13	Mar. 18	1	30	120
Carpenters	Regina, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men secured employment under conditions demanded.	In favour of employees	Sept. 30	Oct. 2	...	65	130
Carpenters	Saskatoon, Sask	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties and intervention of Provincial Labour Bureau.	Employees generally successful	May 1	May 4	30	325	975
Carpenters	Moosejaw, Sask	For higher wages, shorter hours and recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Sept. 10	Sept. 18	....	325	2,275
Carpenters	Calgary, Alta	For increase in wages	Negotiations between men and individual contractors.	In favour of employees	July 5	Aug. 13	63	1,212	17,520
Lathers.	Toronto, Ont	For increase in wages	Particulars not reported.	Not reported	June 3	June	....	200	1,000
Lathers.	Saskatoon, Sask	For increase in wages	Strikers resumed work at old rate	In favour of employers	June 15	July	....	30	450
Plasterers	Ottawa, Ont	For higher wages and weekly pay instead of fortnightly.	Negotiations between parties	Strikers partially successful	Aug 1	Aug. 7	13	66	198
Plasterers	London, Ont	For increase in wages	Men resumed work unconditionally.	In favour of employers	May 1	May 4	5	8	24
Plasterers	Winnipeg, Man	Against employment of carpenters on plasterers' work.	"Open shop" declared	In favour of employers	Jan. 27	Feb. 3	40	250	1,500
Plasterers	Saskatoon, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Intervention of Provincial Labour Bureau.	In favour of employers	July 15	July 22	20	70	420
Painters	Quebec, Que	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	Strikers generally successful	May 1	July	26	160	8,320
Painters	Kingston, Ont	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men secured other employment	In favour of employers	July 2	Oct.	3	30	1,620
Painters	St. Catharines	For increase in wages	Agreement made between parties	In favour of employees	Apr. 1	Apr. 22	8	40	760
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.	Regina, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work pending negotiations.	Compromise	July 22	July 31	18	95	760
Painters	Moosejaw, Sask	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	Some employers granted demands.	July 1	July 3	*	....	....
Painters	Saskatoon, Sask	For recognition of union, higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	May 1	May 4	30	100	300
Plumbers and steamfitters	Halifax, N.S	For higher wages	Conference between contracting parties.	Compromise	June 6	July 16	4	15	480
Plumbers	Fredericton, N.B.	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employers	June 3	June 17	5	8	104
Plumbers	Kingston, Ont	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	May 1	June 1	3	30	810
Plumbers	Brantford, Ont	For higher wages and adjustment of conditions governing apprentices.	Men secured employment elsewhere.	In favour of employers	Aug. 1	Sept. 7	10	26	858
Plumbers	Windsor and Walkerville, Ont.	For higher wages, recog. of Union and restriction as to apprentices.	Men secured employment elsewhere.	Generally in favour of employers.	June 24	Oct	10	44	4,400
Plumbers	Pt. Arthur, Ont	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Some employers signed agreemen	In favour of employees	June 1	July	8	....	....
Plumbers	Saskatoon, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men obtained employment elsewhere.	In favour of employer	June 1	June	1	12	300
Plumbers	Victoria, B.C	To enforce rules governing number of apprentices to be employed and rules concerning same.	Unsettled at end of year		Dec. 4	....	10	150	3,450
Granite cutters	Quebec, Que	For increase in wages	Agreement between parties	In favour of employers	Aug. 19	Aug 29	1	65	520
Stonecutters	Calgary, Alta	Classification of work	Particulars not reported	Not reported	June 4	....	3	30	2,400
Marble setters' helpers	Vancouver, B.C	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Nov. 23	Dec. 15	5	28	504

*Not reported Eight employers signed agreement.

Classified List of Trade Disputes in existence in Canada during 1912—*Continued.*

Occupations	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Method of Settlement.	Result.	Date of Commencement.	Date of Settlement.	No. of Establishments Involved.	No. of Employees Directly Involved.	Approximate Loss in Wages to Employees.
Building Trades—									
Tile layers	Montreal, Que	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work on condition a new agreement was made	Strikers partially successful	Sept. 17	Oct. 10	7	45	[illegible]
Tile layers	Toronto, Ont	For recognition of union	Agreement reached	Not reported	Oct. 2	Oct. 7		150	[illegible]
Stone, tool workers	Toronto, Ont	Against employment of particular persons.	Majority of strikers' places filled some returned to work.	In favour of employers	Feb. 16		1	45	[illegible]
Stone, tool workers	Winnipeg, Man	For Saturday afternoon off during the whole year.	Conference between representatives of parties.	Compromise	Mar. 9	Mar. 13	1	300	[illegible]
Stone, tool workers	Edmonton, Alta.	For higher wages and shorter hours.	By arbitration	Particulars not reported	Oct. 1	Nov. 2	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoisting engineers	Winnipeg, Man.	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	In favour of employees	June 9	July 20	[illegible]	175	[illegible]
Builders' labourers	Galt, Hespler and Preston, Ont.	For higher wages	Majority of men returned at increased rate, others obtained employment elsewhere.	Compromise	May 1	May 15	14	140	[illegible]
Builders' labourers	Brandon, Man.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties	In favor of employees	Aug. 15	Aug. 21	30	375	[illegible]
Builders' labourers	Lagoon, Alta.	Against employment of particular persons.	Strikers were replaced	In favour of employer	May 28	May 30	1	250	[illegible]
Metal Trades—									
Iron Moulders	Moncton, N.B.	Against reduction of wages	Agreement reached between parties.	In favour of employees	Jan. 29	May 17	1	90	[illegible]
Iron moulders	Montreal, Que.	Sympathetic	Not reported	Not reported.	Feb. 5	May [illegible]	1	40	[illegible]
Iron moulders	Montreal, Que.	For increase in wages	Strikers' places filled, according to Company's statement.	In favour of employer	Aug. 12	Aug. [illegible]	1	20	[illegible]
Iron moulders	Lachine, Que.	Men went out until agreement was signed providing for increase.	Agreement signed between parties.	In favour of employees	Aug. 22	Aug. 26	1	15	[illegible]
Iron moulders	Ottawa, Ont.	For reduction of working hours	Men returned to work	Strikers partially successful.	June 3	Oct. 15	8	92	[illegible]
Iron moulders, machinists and blacksmiths	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Union claimed reduction of overtime rates and lockout in case of machinists, etc., for refusing to do unnecessary Sunday work.	Unsettled at end of year; several men, however, had returned to work and about 75 were still out of employment.		Nov. 10	[illegible]	1	200	[illegible]
Iron moulders	Peterborough, Ont.	For reduction of working hours	Agreement made between strikers and individual contractors	Strikers partially successful	May 13	May [illegible]	4	80	[illegible]
Coremakers	St. Catharines, Ont.	Against employment of female coremakers.	Some men returned to work; others obtained employment elsewhere.	In favour of employer	May 3	May [illegible]	1	25	[illegible]
Iron moulders	Hamilton, Ont.	For higher wages.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	May 7	May 14	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron moulders and coremakers	Walkerville, Ont.	For shorter hours and recognition of union.	Strikers' places filled with non-union men.	In favour of employers	July 11	Aug. [illegible]	1	47	[illegible]
Iron moulders	Waterloo, Ont.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	1	15	[illegible]
Steel workers	Montreal, Que.	Against reduction of wages	Some men returned to work at reduced rates, others places were filled.	In favour of employer	Jan. 20	Jan. 29	1	202	[illegible]
Steel and iron workers	Ottawa, Ont.	For change of pay day and other demands.	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Mar. 16	Mar. 29	1	180	[illegible]

Steel workers	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages	Conference between parties	Strikers partially successful	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	1	200	400
Machinists	S. John, N.B	For higher overtime rates	Strikers replaced	In favour of employer	Oct. 7	Nov.	1	7	210
Machinists	Ottawa, Ont	For higher wages	Men returned to work pending negotiations.	In favour of employees	May 21	May 23	1	39	78
Electrical workers	Ottawa, Ont	For higher wages and recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	July 18	Aug. 25	21	120	3,360
Electrical workers	Moose Jaw, Sask	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	July 18	Aug. 2		33	264
Electrical workers	Saskatoon, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men returned to work pending settlement through Conciliation Board.	In favour of employees	Nov. 1	Nov. 3	1	45	90
Electrical workers	Calgary, Alta.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Oct. 1	Oct. 6	12	60	360
Linemen	Winnipeg, Man	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	In favour of employees	June 27	July 3	1	75	375
Linemen	Regina, Sask	For higher wages and shorter hours.	Men resumed work pending arrangement of schedule.	In favour of employees	Nov. 1	Nov. 5	1	150	600
Stovemakers	Hamilton, Ont	Against reduction of wages	Strikers obtained employment elsewhere.	In favour of employer	Mar. 1	Sept.	1	13	2,184
Blacksmiths	Ottawa, Ont	For increase of wages and other changes.	Negotiations between parties	Strikers partially successful	Mar. 23	Mar. 28	1	55	275
Boilermakers	Halifax, N.S.	For higher overtime rates	Men returned to work pending settlement by Marine Department.	In favour of employees	July 6	July 13	1	10	60
Sheet metal workers	Ottawa, Ont	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employers	Aug. 23	Aug. 24	8	100	100
Sheet metal workers	Saskatoon, Sask	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	Strikers partially successful	Sept. 3	Sept. 13	17	60	540W
Sheet metal workers	Edmonton, Alta	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employees	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	19	118	354
Wiredrawers	Hamilton, Ont	Objection to employment of foreigners.	Work resumed unconditionally	In favour of employer	April 24	April 29	1	640	2,560
Printing and Allied—									
Printers	Woodstock, Ont	For closed shops	Strikers places filled	In favour of employers	July 11	Sept.	2	30	1,260
Printers	Edmonton, Alta.	Failure to reach agreement regarding scale of wages and recognition of union.	Work resumed pending formulation of agreement by joint committee from both sides.	Not reported	April 2	April 12	9	28	252
Bookbinders	Montreal, Que.	For higher wages, shorter hours and higher overtime rates.	Some firms conceded demands and employees of others returned to work without any concessions.	Strikers generally successful	Sept. 14	Sept.	12	250	2,250
Textile—									
Silk weavers	Montreal, Que	Against employment of particular persons.	Negotiations between parties	Strikers partially successful	Sept. 10	Sept. 21	1	106	1,166
Clothing –									
Tailors	Toronto, Ont	Failure to reach new agreement involving increase in wages.	Unsettled at end of year		Mar. 4		21	550	28,450
Tailors	Calgary, Alta	For higher wages and recognition of union.	Not reported	Strikers partially successful	April 1	June	4	30	1,500
Coat pressers	Hamilton, Ont	Misunderstanding with foreman re overtime payment.	Conference between parties	In favour of employees	Feb. 14	Feb. 17	1	8	24
Garment workers	Montreal, Que	For higher wages, shorter hours and other demands.	Conference between parties	Indefinite	June 10	July 27	12	4,500	143,500
Garment workers	Montreal, Que.	Alleged unsanitary conditions of employment.	Some strikers returned, others' places were filled.	In favour of employer	Nov. 14	Dec.	1	22	660
Garment workers	Toronto, Ont	Objection to employment of man at higher rate than discharged employee.	Men returned to work pending settlement.	In favour of employer	May 15	June 15	1	55	1,485
Cloak makers	Montreal, Que	Sympathetic	Strikers' places filled	In favour of employer	Feb. 27	April	1	64	3,328
Cloak makers	Toronto, Ont	Failure to reach an agreement involving recognition of union.	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Jan. 8	Jan. 28	1	60	1,080
Cloak maker	Toronto, Ont	Against discharge of employees	Some returned, others' places filled.	In favour of employer	Feb. 14	Aug.	1	882	120,000

Classified List of Trade Disputes in existence in Canada during 1912.

Occupation	Locality	Alleged Cause or Object	Method of Settlement	Result	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	No. of Establishments affected	No. of Employees affected	Number of Days lost by Workers
Clothing (continued)—									
Cloak makers	Toronto, Ont	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Jan. 9	Jan. 23	1	80	85
Cap makers	Truro, N.S.	For inc. in wages	Negotiations between parties	Indefinite	Oct. 10	Nov.	1	[illegible]	1,080
Cap makers	Montreal, Que	For inc. in wages and employmen of unionists only.	Places of some of the strikers filled.	In favour of employer	Nov. 4	Dec. 6	1	15	450
Boot and Shoe workers	Three Rivers, Que.	Against emp. of non-union men	Strikers' places filled	In favour of employer	Oct. 21	Nov.	1	57	1,710
Boot and Shoe workers.	Toronto, Ont	Against emp. of particular persons	Men returned to work unconditionally.	In favour of employer	Mar. 27	Mar. 28	1	60	60
Boot and Shoe Workers	Toronto, Ont	Against reduction of wages	Particulars not reported	Not reported	Oct. 10	Dec. 15	1	[illegible]	1,[illegible]00
Shoe Lasters..	Berlin, Ont	For better working conditions	Conference between parties	In favour of employees	Aug. 9	Aug. 12	1	15	30
Leather cutters	Quebec, Que	Dispute re measurement of work providing for piece work payment.	Through efforts of the Bureau of Conciliation and Arbitration.	Compromise	June 27	June 30	10	174	87
Shirt and collar makers	St Johns, Que	For higher wages and other changes.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employer	July 4	July 6	1	35	70
Shirt ironers	Hamilton, Ont	For increase in wages	Not reported	Compromise	Aug. 14	Aug. 14 to 16	3	44	352
Food and Tobacco Preparation—									
Bakers	Montreal, Que	Primarily for higher wages and other demands.	Strikers mostly returned to work under old conditions.	In favour of employer	May 1	June	7	[illegible]	2,370
Cigarmakers	Stratford, Ont	For higher wages	Conference between parties	In favour of employees	May 6	May 7	1	11	11
General Transport—									
Trackmen	Merriton, Niagara Falls.	For increase in wages	Strikers' places filled	In favour of employer	Apr. 15	May	1	14	[illegible]8
Freight handlers	C.P.R.	Refusal of Company to consider application for rules and rate of pay.	Unsettled at end of year		Nov. 4		1	1,000	[illegible],500
Freight handlers	Montreal, Que	For higher wages and better working conditions.	Some strikers were taken back; others' places were filled	In favour of employers	July 12	Aug.	2	[illegible]	1,800
Freight handlers	Brantford, Ont	For higher wages.	Some men were taken back at old rate; others' places filled	In favour of employer	Apr. 17	Apr. 22	1	[illegible]	120
Freight handlers	Port McNicol, Ont	For increase in wages	Men resumed work pending settlement.	Not reported	June 19	June...	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight handlers	Fort William, Ont	For increase in wages	Men returned to work at old scale	In favour of employer	Aug. 20	Aug. 24	1	1,000	4,800
Machinists and boilermakers	Westport, Ont. to Edson, Alta.	Failure to reach agreement as to hours, wages and conditions of employment.	Conference arranged by Minister of Labour.	Compromise	Oct. 19 1911	Dec. 15	1	[illegible]	44,000
Coal handlers	Port Arthur, Ont	Alleged discrimination against union men and demand for better rates of pay, higher wages and other changes	Not reported	In favour of employees	July 29	Aug. 5	1	[illegible]	1,500

Dock labourers	Fort William	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Aug. 7	Aug. 13	1	250	1,250		
Longshoremen	Vancouver, B.C	Against employment of non-unionist.	Negotiations between parties	In favour of employer	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	1	100	300		
Teamsters	Ottawa, Ont.	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	Not reported	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	1	40	80		
Teamsters	Windsor, Walkerville, Sandwich, Ont.	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	Not reported	April 22		5	50			
Teamsters	Hamilton, Ont	For higher wages	Conference between parties	Compromise	May 1	May 3	1	60	120		
Teamsters	Edmonton, Alta	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Sept. 24	Sept. 26	1	200	400		
Unskilled Labour—											
Railway Labourers	Richmond, Ont	For higher wages	Men secured other employment	In favour of employer	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	1	98	588		
Labourers	Ottawa, Ont.	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties.	Strikers partially successful	July 10	July 13	2	1,600	3,000		
Labourers	Guelph, Ont.	For increase in wages	Some men returned at old scale; others' places were filled.	In favour of employer	July 4	July	1	40	200		
Labourers	Edmonton, Alta	For increase in wages	Negotiations between parties	Strikers partially successful	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	1	250	1,250		
Labourers	Saskatoon, Sask	For increase in wages.	Some men left locality; others were given increase.	In favour of employees	Aug.	Aug.		250			
Railway labourers	Prince Rupert and New Hazelton.	For higher wages and against alleged bad conditions and other causes.	Particulars not reported	Not reported	July 15	Aug. 15	1	3,000	81,000		
Labourers	Victoria, B.C	For increase in wages	Work resumed without negotiations.	In favour of employer	April 12	April 20	1	450	2,450		
Railway labourers	Skeena River Crossing B.C.	For better conditions	Particulars not reported	Not reported	Jan.	Jan.	1	150	750		
Railway labourers	Between Hope and Kamloops.	For higher wages	Majority of men returned to work; places of others filled.	In favour of employers	April 1	June 15	12	6,000	300,000		
Misc. Trades—											
Barbers	Halifax, N.S	For higher wages.	Not reported	Strikers partially successful	June 20	July 18	27	210			
Hotel waiters	Montreal, Que	Strikers complained of long hours without extra pay; also re system of fines.	Places of strikers filled	In favour of employer	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	1	80	80		
Brickmakers	Hamilton, Ont	For higher wages	Particulars not reported	In favour of employees	May 1	May 1	8	3	20	21	
Gas workers	Toronto, Ont	Men were laid off and others stopped work.	Majority returned to work; places of others filled.	In favour of employer	June 18	June 29	1	165	1,650		
Egg testers	Montreal, Que	For higher wages and shorter hours.	No definite settlement made at the end of the year; one employer granted men's demands, and others filled places of strikers.	In favour of employers	Dec. 2	Dec.	4	70	720		
Moving picture operators	Toronto, Ont	For higher wages	Unsettled at end of year		Oct. 26		70	100	2,700		
Stage employees	London, Ont	Against reduction in staff and later the dismissal of a master mechanic.	Negotiations between parties	Strikers generally successful	Oct.	Nov. 4	1	14	42		
Musicians	Toronto, Ont	For higher wages	Negotiations between parties	Compromise	Aug. 17	Sept. 2		70	910		
Automobile painters	Walkerville, Ont	For change in piece work pay	Strikers' places filled	In favour of employer	Nov. 3	Nov.	1	15			
Pulpmill hands	St. George, N.B.	For higher wages and shorter hours		Co. claimed to be not affected	April 1911	March 1912	1	52	1,000		

MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY MONTHS, 1912.

The following table shows by months the magnitude, as indicated by the number of employees affected, of trade disputes which were reported to the department in 1912.

No. of Employees affected.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
5,000 and over				1									6
2,500 to 5,000						1	1		1				3
1,000 to 2,500						1	2	1			2		3
500 to 1,000		1	1	1	1		1						1
250 to 500	1			1	3	2	1	3	3				14
100 to 250	2		2	1	5	5	4	2	3	4	4	2	34
50 to 100	3	1	3	1	5	3	3	4	2	4			29
25 to 50		2	1	4	5	7	6	4	1	1	3	1	35
Under 25		1	1	2	2	3	1	3		2	4		19
Indefinite						1	1						2
Total	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	*148

*Not including two disputes commenced during 1911.

The following table shows month by month the magnitude of trade disputes occurring in 1912, as indicated by the time losses involved:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
100,000 and over		1		1		1							3
50,000 to 100,000							1						1
25,000 to 50,000			1						1		1		3
15,000 to 25,000						1	1				1		3
10,000 to 15,000													
5,000 to 10,000	1				1	1	1				1		5
2,500 to 5,000		1		1	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	16
1,000 to 2,500	3		1	2	6	5	5	2	4	4	1		33
500 to 1,000	1		1	1	6	3	2	4	2		3	1	24
250 to 500			2	3	1	4	2	4	1	3	2		22
100 to 250		1	1	2	3	3	1	2	1	1		1	16
Under 100	1	1	2		3	1	2	3		1	2		16
Indefinite		1		1		1	1	1			1		6
Total	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148*

*Not including two disputes commenced during 1911.

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MAGNITUDE OF DISPUTES BY YEARS 1901–12.

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the number of employees involved during the years 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Number of Employees Affected.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
5,000 employees and upwards	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	9
2,500 and under 5,000 employees	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	14
1,000 and under 2,500 employees	3	1	5	5	4	5	10	2	2	3	4	6	50
500 and under 1,000 employees	5	3	11	3	4	6	8	3	4	6	5	5	63
250 and under 500 employees	6	11	17	8	5	10	11	9	9	9	10	15	120
100 and under 250 employees	9	19	27	15	20	24	27	13	17	14	22	34	241
50 and under 100 employees	16	21	18	12	17	25	25	13	8	15	21	30	221
25 and under 50 employees	23	29	29	22	18	36	30	8	15	16	14	35	275
Under 25 employees	31	36	32	30	21	30	32	17	12	15	14	19	289
Not reported	8	1	2	4	.....	4	4	1	.....	4	7	2	37
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

The following table shows the magnitude of trade disputes in Canada according to the time losses involved, during the years 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Time Losses in Working Days.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
100,000 and over	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	1	3	3	18
50,000 and under 100,000	1	.....	1	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9
25,000 and under 50,000	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	2	1	2	5	2	4	23
15,000 and under 25,000	3	1	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	3	1	3	21
10,000 and under 15,000	1	.....	6	3	2	3	7	3	2	2	3	.....	32
5,000 and under 10,000	1	3	9	7	6	5	12	6	9	9	9	5	81
2,500 and under 5,000	5	12	11	7	6	10	16	3	6	8	7	16	107
1,000 and under 2,500	8	15	20	7	9	19	17	12	12	9	10	34	172
500 and under 1,000	10	12	8	4	12	16	16	8	10	11	13	24	144
250 and under 500	9	8	11	16	8	18	23	11	6	12	13	22	157
100 and under 250	15	13	13	12	14	17	24	8	10	13	13	16	168
100 and less	22	25	17	21	15	25	14	13	8	6	15	16	197
Indefinite	27	32	37	20	15	24	13	1	.....	5	10	6	190
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

The following table shows the approximate number of employees affected each month by trade disputes which were in existence during 1912:—

Months	Number of Employees affected
January	*1,189
February	1,074
March	1,168
April	7,301
May	2,803
June	8,554
July	7,139
August	3,163
September	3,951
October	755
November	2,985
December	380
Total	40,511

*Including the employees involved in two disputes which began in 1911.

From the above table it may be seen that the trade disputes which began n June affected a greater number of employees than those beginning in any other month.

About 989 firms or establishments were affected by strikes and lockouts in 1912, so far as they were reported to the department.

The following table shows the number involved according to the months in which the disputes began:—

Month.	Number of Firms affected.
January	*47
February	5
March	28
April	44
May	175
June	220
July	182
August	64
September	57
October	90
November	63
December	14
Total	989

*Including two establishments involved in disputes which began in 1911.

DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS—1912.

The following table shows the number of trade disputes in the various industries and trades during the year 1912, according to the month in which they began:—

Trade.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Fishing											1		1
Lumbering					1	1	1					1	4
Mining				1	1		1		1	1	1		6
Building	1	1	2	2	10	15	7	5	4	2	2	1	52
Metal	2	1	3	1	4	2	4	4	1	2	5		29
Textile									1				1
Clothing	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	2		3	2		19
Food and tobacco preparation					2								2
Printing and bookbinding				1			1		1				3
Transport				3	1	1	2	3	1	1	1		13
Unskilled labour	1			2			3	2	1				9
Miscellaneous			1		1	2		1		2	1	1	9
	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	145

DISPUTES BY TRADE GROUPS, 1901–12.

The following table shows the number of disputes in the various groups of trades during each of the last twelve years:—

Trade.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
Fishing	2	1	1	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	1	11
Lumbering	4	3	4	2	.....	5	2	4	2	2	.....	4	32
Mining and quarrying	5	3	9	7	13	14	13	9	10	4	7	6	100
Building	14	31	44	30	24	29	44	12	13	25	29	52	347
Metal and shipbuilding	20	28	16	17	14	23	23	9	5	15	18	29	217
Woodworking	6	7	15	3	2	6	3	1	2	2	2	.....	49
Printing and allied	2	3	3	4	6	6	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	31
Textile	5	1	5	3	1	5	6	6	2	2	4	1	41
Clothing	10	8	11	11	11	9	17	8	11	11	13	19	139
Food and tobacco	10	10	6	11	4	8	2	1	2	8	3	2	67
Leather	1	3	4	1	.....	3	5	.....	2	1	1	.....	21
General transport	11	10	15	2	5	16	17	7	7	7	12	14	123
Miscellaneous trades	3	6	4	2	7	5	7	2	2	1	6	10	55
Unskilled labour	11	7	9	4	2	11	7	8	9	5	4	9	86
	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1912.

The following table shows the number of disputes by provinces during 1912, according to the month in which they began:—

Province.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
New Brunswick	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	6
Quebec	1	2	1	.....	3	4	3	3	3	1	2	1	24
Ontario	2	3	5	6	13	8	8	12	.....	5	5	.....	67
Manitoba	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	4	1	4	.....	2	.....	16
Alberta	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	2	.....	2	2	1	.....	13
British Columbia	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	1	10
More than one province affected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

DISPUTES BY PROVINCES, 1901 TO 1912.

The following tables give by provinces the number of trade disputes which have occurred during the past twelve years; also the number of employees affected and the time losses involved:—

Province.	1901	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906	1907.	1908.	1909	1910.	1911.	1912	Total
	Number of Disputes.												
Nova Scotia	5	9	6	9	7	11	10	3	6	4	2	4	76
Prince Edward Island		2											2
New Brunswick	3	7	3	2	5	9	8	6	2	1	3	7	56
Quebec	28	20	31	31	21	24	30	21	13	18	19	24	280
Ontario	54	66	79	46	31	63	73	27	26	34	41	57	497
Manitoba	3	8	2	4	11	9	6	1	6	7	8	7	72
Saskatchewan					1		1	1	1	4		16	24
Alberta		1	4	1	2	12	6	3	6	6	12	14	67
British Columbia	10	8	21	4	10	13	13	5	8	7	12	10	121
Interprovincial	1			2	1		2	1	1	3	2	1	14
Total	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319
	Number of Employees Affected.												
Nova Scotia	2,624	1,769	2,685	1,339	5,815	4,815	6,134	377	5,930	1,903	1,154	104	37,649
Prince Edward Island		47											47
New Brunswick	124	382	901	11	1,925	823	1,480	1,485	65	150	134	872	8,352
Quebec	5,749	3,338	15,744	3,555	2,130	5,218	7,579	9,982	2,295	7,237	6,745	6,810	76,382
Ontario	3,923	5,714	14,028	6,092	2,113	7,011	12,319	2,572	3,239	5,794	4,503	10,970	78,278
Manitoba	472	400	900	58	563	5,035	1,367	16	1,549	1,061	369	3,005	14,795
Saskatchewan					20		40	200	162	297		1,885	2,604
Alberta		90	183	28	400	1,491	678	569	873	730	1,698	3,345	10,055
British Columbia	10,194	524	15,600	1,199	3,157	1,657	3,102	2,092	719	1,008	8,221	12,520	59,993
Interprovincial	5,000			1,200	100		3,525	8,000	2,500	3,100	7,300	1,000	31,725
Total	28,086	12,264	50,041	16,482	16,223	26,050	36,224	25,293	17,332	21,280	30,094	40,511	319,880

TIME LOSSES IN WORKING DAYS.

Nova Scotia	28,215	12,962	10,770	71,194	33,562	31,560	140,725	2,806	522,062	361,615	193,230	1,790	1,410,491
Prince Edward Island		819											819
New Brunswick	639	5,993	16,741		22,620	6,948	13,462	29,935	2,515	1,050	406	13,274	113,583
Quebec	29,818	19,655	235,076	53,183	44,543	58,498	76,326	166,869	51,883	105,504	42,270	181,926	1,065,551
Ontario	50,646	68,934	439,290	129,676	26,711	54,566	236,799	67,206	38,099	116,536	77,243	270,589	1,576,295
Manitoba	17,744	2,375	8,200	489	5,532	36,796	29,300	48	28,079	144,472	1,165	28,450	172,650
Saskatchewan							360	800	486	10,622		11,116	23,384
Alberta		1,080	3,990	112	13,000	127,709	2,556	8,599	48,416	13,882	8,545	76,837	304,726
British Columbia	190,249	9,122	512,433	5,150	71,276	43,720	59,584	8,022	18,605	21,454	312,791	490,726	1,744,142
Interprovincial	315,000			5,200			62,850	424,000	161,700	73,500	1,411,000	24,509	2,477,759
Total	632,311	120,940	1,226,500	265,004	217,244	359,797	621,962	708,285	871,845	718,635	2,046,650	1,099,208	8,888,381

LOSS OF TIME IN WORKING DAYS, 1912.

The following table shows the number of working days estimated to have been lost by employees through trade disputes in each month during 1912. From this it may be seen that the greatest loss occurred in the month of April, the next greatest loss having been in the month of July.

Month.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
January	9,355
February	27,540
March	60,183
April	214,228
May	196,272
June	149,342
July	196,876
August	78,328
September	50,505
October	17,306
November	55,513
December	43,760
Total	1,099,208

TIME LOSSES IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1901–12.

The following table shows the approximate loss of time in working days through trade disputes in each year from 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Year.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
1901	632,311
1902	120,940
1903	1,226,500
1904	265,004
1905	217,244
1906	359,797
1907	621,962
1908	708,285
1909	871,845
1910	718,635
1911	2,046,650
1912	1,099,208
Total	8,888,381

CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1912.

The principal causes of strikes and lockouts which took place in Canada during 1912 are set forth in the following table, arranged according to the months in which they began:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
For increase in wages	1		1	7	13	10	7	13	4	4	5	1	66
Against reduction in wages	2		1							1	1		5
For decrease in hours			2		1	2	1			1			7
For higher wages and shorter hours					1	6	6		4	1	2	1	21
For increase in wages and other changes			1	2	1	1	5	2			1		13
For recognition of union	1				1					1			3
Against employment of non-unionists							1			2			3
Against employment pf persons other than non-unionists	1	1	1		4				1				8
Against discharge of employees		1	1	1		1			1	1			6
Sympathetic		2											2
Unclassified	1	1	1	1		3		2			4	1	14
Total	6	5	8	11	21	23	20	17	10	11	13	3	148

CAUSES OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901–12.

In the following table comparison is shown of the principal causes of strikes and lockouts which have taken place in Canada during the last twelve years:—

Causes.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
For increase in wages	40	47	47	32	28	60	62	20	29	37	45	66	513
Against reduction in wages	12	7	5	6	8		3	17	6	6	6	5	81
For decrease in hours	1	5	8	4	6	13	12	4	3		3	7	66
For increase in wages and decrease in hours	12	20	24	10	5	6	11	4	2	6	3	22	125
Against employment of particular persons	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	1	1	8	5	8	59
For increase in wages and other changes	6	5	3	2	3	11	13	2	6	8	7	14	80
For recognition of union	1	4	13	3	3	3	2		4	1	1	3	38
Against employment of non-unionists	5	8	9	10	5	16	18	4	8	5	5	3	96
Against discharge of employees	5	7	6	9	8	10	10	6	3	2	2	6	74
Sympathetic	2	6	6	2	1	2	2	1		3	4	2	31
Unclassified	12	10	19	14	19	14	12	9	7	8	18	14	156
	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

METHODS OF SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES, 1912.

The following table illustrates the methods by which trade disputes were settled during 1912, according to the month in which they were terminated. It will be noted that ten disputes remained in existence at the close of the year and are therefore not classified.

Method.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Arbitration											1		1
Conciliation							2						2
Negotiations between parties concerned	2	1	5		12	4	4	15	3	6	2	2	59
Replacement of strikers			1	1	2	1	1	2	2		3	2	15
Work resumed on employers terms (without negotiations)		1	1	1	1	2	2	1			1		10
Partly by negotiations, partly by replacement of strikers					1								1
Demands of strikers granted without negotiations													
Partly by resumption of work, partly by replacement of strikers	1	1		1	1	2	1	2	1			1	11
Work resumed pending investigation				1	1	2	3			1	2		10
Indefinite, or not reported	1				3	2	4	5	2			2	19
Work resumed, employer not involved				3		1	1	1	3	3			12
Total	4	3	7	7	21	14	19	26	11	10	11	7	140

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1912.

The following table shows the results of the strikes and lockouts which were in existence in Canada during 1912, according to the months in which they were terminated. It will be noted that ten disputes remained unsettled at the close of the year and are therefore not classified.

Results.	Number of Disputes.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
In favour of employers	1	1	2	4	4	8	6	8	4	2	3	3	46
In favour of employees		1	2	2	12	3	6	14	4	7	5	1	57
Compromise	2		2		3	1	4	2	2		1	1	18
Indefinite or not reported	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	19
Total	4	3	7	7	21	14	19	26	11	10	11	7	140

RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1901–12.

The following table shows the results of trade disputes in Canada, which have been in existence from 1901 to 1912, inclusive:—

Results.	Number of Disputes.												
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Total.
In favour of employers.....	28	15	41	25	20	43	48	41	27	32	38	46	404
In favour of employees.....	42	57	55	40	36	49	40	14	13	28	23	57	454
Compromise.....	6	10	10	7	6	24	35	10	15	13	23	18	177
Indefinite, uncertain or unknown.....	28	39	40	27	27	25	26	3	14	11	15	29	284
Total.....	104	121	146	99	89	141	149	68	69	84	99	150	1,319

From the above it may be seen that the employers were successful in 404 disputes, while the employees were successful or partly successful in 454 disputes, and 177 resulted in compromises.

CAUSES AND RESULTS OF TRADE DISPUTES, 1912.

The following table contains an analysis of the principal causes of the trade disputes which were in existence in 1912, classified according to their results:—

Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1912,

Principal Cause or Object.	In favour of Employees.				In favour of Employer.			
	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Total Losses in Working Days.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Total Losses in Working Days.
For increase in wages	28	325	5,781	53,579	17	102	8,630	373,329
Against reduction of wages	1	1	99	8,460	2	2	215	3,800
For shorter hours	3	13	296	7,023	3	3	140	1,085
For increase in wages and shorter hours	12	85	3,473	39,518	5	36	234	4,432
For recognition of union								
Against employment of non-unionists	1	1	100	300	2	3	87	2,910
For increased wages and other changes	5	40	521	6,833	6	31	340	12,948
Against discharge of employees	3	3	233	540	2	2	1,047	121,650
Sympathetic					1	1	64	3,525
Against employment of particular persons	2	24	281	2,478	5	44	670	4,227
Unclassified	2	2	27	62	3	3	690	3,696
Total	57	494	10,802	118,793	46	227	12,117	531,405

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Compromise.				Indefinite.				Total.			
No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.	No. Disputes.	No. Establishments concerned.	No. Employees affected.	Approximate Time Losses in Working Days.
10	26	1,076	5,713	11	105	2,217	42,310	66	558	17,704	474,931
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	26	1,225	48,200	5	29	1,530	60,460
1	1	200	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	17	636	8,511
2	21	125	1,570	*3	14	4,617	147,925	*22	156	8,449	193,445
2	31	160	1,380	1	.....	100	400	3	31	260	1,780
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	187	3,210
1	1	300	44,000	2	10	3,028	81,252	*14	82	4,189	145,033
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2,500	35,500	6	6	3,780	157,690
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	40	.....	2	2	104	3,328
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	40	200	8	69	991	6,905
2	11	355	1,415	7	19	1,609	38,742	14	35	2,681	43,915
8	91	2,216	54,478	29	177	15,376	394,529	150	989	40,511	1,099,208

*Including a dispute which began the previous year.

VIII.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, 1912.

During the past year the department considerably improved its system of recording industrial accidents, this term being used to designate accidents such as are sustained by workmen in the course of their employment and result in loss of life or in serious impairment to industrial efficiency.

It will be, of course, understood that under the British North America Act, legislation having to do with civil rights is largely within the jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures. Most of the laws, accordingly, framed for the protection of employees in specific branches of industry, and requiring the reporting of accidents, have been enacted and are enforced by the provinces. (There are, of course, certain notable exceptions, as in the case of railways, ships, etc.) The Department of Labour, therefore, does not under protective legislation directly receive statistics of accidents. It has been, however, by courtesy of various provincial and Dominion authorities which administer such legislation, given access to official records of certain classes of fatalities and other accidents. The improvements during the year have been effected chiefly by securing these records more promptly and the officers of this department appreciate the cordial co-operation of other governmental officers to this end. The departmental statement is not put forward as a complete record of all industrial accidents in Canada during a given period, nor does it seem possible without closer collaboration between the Dominion and the Provinces and additional legislation on the subject, to secure such a record. In the meantime the statement presented, extending over much of the difficult ground to be covered will be, it is believed, of value for many purposes.

A statement from the report of a departmental commission on the official statistics of Canada appointed by the Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce in May, 1912, will be of interest here. Speaking of the record of accidents maintained by the department, the report says:

> 'These are published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*, the method of compilation being as follows: The newspapers of the Dominion are clipped for all references to employees killed or injured in the course of their employment. By arrangement with the departments charged in the several provinces with the administration of the Factories, Shops and Mines Acts, etc., copies of the official returns of accidents made by employers each month in accordance with the law are also received. The correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* in the several cities of the Dominion furnish regular reports. To this list of sources may be added the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada. In all cases the information is forwarded on a special form. In the case of the more serious accidents, the department frequently communicates directly with the persons affected. A table of all fatal accidents recorded is published each month in the *Labour Gazette* with an accompanying analysis in which the number and character of the non-fatal accidents are set forth. An annual review is published in the annual report of the department.'

Commenting on the situation in general the report states:—

> 'One field of research in which the department has endeavored to co-ordinate statistics from various sources offers an extreme instance of the lack of co-operation which at present exists in statistical work in Canada, and the difficulties which are met when it is sought to bring about unification.

Probably over a score of Departments, Dominion and provincial, are engaged in the collecting of statistics of industrial accidents incidental to the administration of Mines Acts, Factories Acts, Shops Acts, etc. In the attempt to create a record of industrial accidents in all occupations for the whole Dominion, the department has had to create new sources of information and has been hampered by the lack of co-operation, mainly provincial. Statistics on a subject like accidents gain so much from breadth of outlook and careful methods in classifying details that the present conditions cannot be regarded as satisfactory.'

It may be added that the commission suggests a scheme of general co-operation between the Dominion and provincial authorities in the collection of statistics.

THE RECORD FOR 1912.

The record of industrial accidents as compiled by the department during the year of 1912 shows that 1,220 workmen were killed or fatally injured, while 5,780 received serious injuries in the course of their employment.

The first two tables hereunder give the number of fatal and non-fatal accidents occurring in the main branches of employment throughout Canada in each month of 1912. It will be observed that the largest number of accidents tend to occur in the summer and autumn months, during which industrial conditions are most active in Canada. According to branches of industry, the railway services and the metal trades contribute the largest totals. In this connection, it should be pointed out that the department does not regard its statistics as equally complete for all industries. It will be easily understood that in the case of industries like agriculture and fishing the record of accidents is more difficult to obtain, there being no legislation requiring the reporting of such accidents, and the department being compelled to rely to a large extent on press reports and the matter forwarded by its correspondents. While it is thought that most of the fatal accidents are secured in this way, the record of non-fatal accidents is doubtless less complete.

Undoubtedly the information which it is most important to secure in any record of industrial accidents, is that pertaining to causes, the chief aim in recording such statistics being to suggest possible remedies. Following the two summary tables below will be found a detailed record for each branch of industry, setting forth the causes of the accidents recorded. Thus it may be noted that in the building trades the chief causes of loss of life are falls, falling material and the collapsing of scaffolds. In the metal, woodworking, printing and clothing trades the chief source of danger is from machinery. The tables have been prepared with a view of expediting research as to the hazardous nature of the different occupations.

The following is a tabulated statement of the disasters recorded during the year 1912 in which more than two employees were killed:—

Trade or Industry.	Number Killed.	Place of Accident.	Date.	Cause.
Fishing	10	Shelburne, N.S.	Mar. 16	Perished in a storm.
Lumbering	4	Nanaimo, B.C.	Nov. 26	Crushed by falling logs.
Mining	7	Merritt, B.C.	Mar. 7	Explosion in a coal mine.
Railway construction	13	Ft. Frances, Ont.	Feb. 9	Premature explosion of dynamite
" "	9	Fitzhugh, Alta.	" 29	" "
" "	8	Stone's Corners, Ont.	June 1	" "
" "	4	Maberly, Ont.	July 23	" "
Building trades	3	Haileybury, Ont.	Oct. 23	Explosion in powder factory.
Steam railway service	3	Bear Creek, B.C.	Jan. 14	Derailment.
" "	3	Port Hope, Ont.	April 12	Rear-end collision.
" "	4	Nipigon, Ont.	June 14	Head-on collision.
" "	5	Mattawa, Ont.	Aug. 31	Rear-end collision.
Navigation	5	Beauharnois, Que.	Nov. 1	Drowned, ship-wrecked in storm
"	5	Sydney, N.S.	" 13	Collision of vessel and tug.
"	4	Waterside, N.B.	Dec. 2	Perished in a storm.
"	4	Yarmouth, N.S.	" 23	Washed overboard.
Miscellaneous skilled trades	4	Grand Mere, Que.	" 22	Explosion of 'digester' in pulp mill.
Unskilled labour	3	Bassano, Alta.	May 16	Collapse of a trestle.
"	7	Kenogami, Que.	July 1	Crushed by falling crane.
"	4	"	" 24	Buried in cave-in of trench.
"	3	Halifax, N.S.	Sept. 12	Crushed by falling derrick.

From the above, it will be observed that there were two accidents in which seven workmen were killed; three in which five were either killed or drowned: seven in which four were either killed or drowned and five in which three were killed. There were 32 other accidents in which two workmen or sea-faring men perished.

I.—Table of Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, during the Calendar year 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture	7	3	7	5	8	4	4	3	5	6	3	6	61
Fishing and hunting	2	.....	10	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18
Lumbering	4	1	5	4	1	2	7	5	4	8	10	3	54
Mining	16	7	18	14	8	8	11	12	13	17	15	13	152
Railway construction	10	23	4	10	9	17	6	4	1	3	2	1	90
Building trades	5	3	5	5	5	3	6	11	10	20	13	8	94
Metal trades	7	4	5	5	19	6	14	7	8	9	11	8	103
Woodworking trades	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	9
Printing and allied trades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	5
Food and tobacco preparation	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8
Leather	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Steam railway service	38	15	20	16	24	20	41	36	36	30	29	27	332
Electric railway service	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	3	2	2	1	2	.....	14
Navigation	1	1	1	3	3	5	4	4	7	4	24	12	69
Miscellaneous transport (teamsters, drivers, etc.)	3	4	5	2	6	.....	5	3	2	5	3	7	45
Public and civic employees	1	3	4	1	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	15
Miscellaneous skilled trades	4	3	2	5	3	5	4	5	1	4	8	7	51
Unskilled labour	6	8	11	2	8	4	19	8	10	8	6	7	97
Total	106	78	99	76	101	79	128	101	101	120	128	103	1,220

II.—Table of Non-Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, during the calendar year 1912.

Trade or Industry.	Number of Accidents According to Months.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Agriculture	9	7	7	7	8	18	9	19	19	17	9	16	145
Fishing and hunting	8	8	6	10	10	6	9	13	9	14	10	8	111
Logging	29	43	49	52	64	42	56	56	54	62	62	52	569
Mining	13	9	7	19	15	16	7	7	4	7	3	4	111
Railway construction	16	11	21	14	24	26	29	28	35	44	36	20	305
Excavating trades	88	95	127	144	115	117	111	106	106	137	106	104	1,356
Metal trades	22	12	11	15	17	16	17	14	17	15	14	15	185
Woodworking trades			2		4		3	3	1	2	2	3	20
Printing and allied trades					1		1	1	2		1		6
Clothing	3	4	5	8	3	6	3	2	4			3	41
Textile	3	3	7	4	16	8	6	6	8	9	6	6	82
Food and tobacco preparation	1	2		1		1	2	1					8
Leather	170	89	44	70	157	194	195	199	170	193	178	172	1,831
Steam railway service	8	6	6	2	3	4	4	12	11	7	3	1	67
Electric railway service	6	3	5	5	4	1	6	7	3	2	3	2	47
Navigation	9	13	5	9	19	16	30	21	25	17	19	20	203
Miscellaneous transport	29	16	27	23	26	8	17	33	19	24	24	21	270
Public and civil employees	19	8	18	16	20	15	27	10	21	25	25	19	223
Miscellaneous skilled trades	6	7	8	7	6	14	12	20	25	18	21	21	165
Unskilled labour													
Total	441	338	355	372	512	508	544	558	533	599	525	495	5,780

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																									
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Falling trees and logs, lumber, etc.	3	2		1							2		8	1	4	1	1		1					1	1	10
Struck by trains	1												1													
Explosion of gasoline, etc																1										1
Live stock, (gored by stock, kicked by horses)	1				1				1	1		1	5	2				4	1		6	3		1	1	18
Struck by a barn door	1												1													
Explosion of dynamite (blasting stumps, etc.)		1										1	2													
Falling material (other than trees and logs)			2		2	1	1					1	7	1			1		5	2	1		3		1	14
Cave-in			3										3													
Mangled by farm machinery, saws, etc.			1	2						1		2	6			2		1		1	2	6	5	2	4	23
Drowned			1					1					2													
Railway collision (in charge of transport of stock)				1									1													
Runaway					1								1						1	1		3	1		1	7
Struck by lightning					1	1							2						1							1
Overcome by well gas					1								1													
Falling from, runover and crushed by machinery, wagons and other vehicles	1			1	2	2	3	1	4	2	1	1	18	4	3	1	2	2	4		8	5	2		2	33
Falling from structures, silos, mows, etc.								1		2			3				3	1	1	4	1	2	4	4	2	25
Injured by farm tools (adzes, forks, etc.)														1		1					1					3
Struck by trains and street cars																1							1			4
Injured by flying materials																			1	1					4	6
Totals	7	3	7	5	8	4	4	3	5	6	3	6	61	9	7	7	7	8	18	9	19	19	17	9	16	145

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—FISHING AND HUNTING.

Drowning	2				1	2	1				1	1	8													
Perished in a storm			10										10													
Total	2		10		1	2	1				1	1	18													

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—LUMBERING.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Falling trees, logs, lumber, etc.	1		2	1			1	1		6	7	2	13	2	3	2	1	1		2	1	2	3	2	6	25
Exposure to cold												2	2													
Drowned		1		1			1					1	4													
Mangled by sawmill machinery			2	1		1	1	2	1	1	1		10	6	1	3	5	6	4	7	8	7	6	4		52
Explosion of dynamite				1			1				2		4				2									2
Struck by lightning					1								1													
Struck by flying pieces of machinery and lumber						1	1		2				4					1	2		2		2	1		8
Scalded and burned			1				1			1			3		1								2			3
Fall							1						1				1		1		1		1	1		5
Electrocution								2					2													
Runover and crushed by cars									1				1				1									1
Injured in the handling of tools (axe, saw, peavies, etc.)																1		1			1			2	2	7
Total	4	1	5	4	1	2	7	5	4	8	10	3	54	8	8	6	10	10	6	9	13	9	14	10	8	111

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS MINING AND METALLIFEROUS WORKERS.

Falling coal, rock and other material	5	1	6	10	3	1	2	6	7	6	5	5	57	14	18	26	24	26	14	25	21	21	19	12	22	24	246
Explosions of dynamite	6	1	8	2		3	1	1				1	23	1	3	3	9	2	1			3	5	3	1	31	82
Falls	2	3		1	1	2	2	1	1		1	2	16	3	3	4	4	4	5	9	13	9	11	11	6	82	151
Struck, runover, and crushed by mine cars	2	2	3		2	2	2	4	4	5	5	3	34	10	13		11	27	19	13		9	15	19	15	151	26
Scalded and burned (lamps, ignition of gas, and other causes)	1		1										2		1				1	6	2	4	3	4	5	26	6
Overcome by gas				1	1				1	5	4	1	13		2						2			2		6	23
Mangled by mine machinery					1								1				14					10					3
Electric shock							3						3							1		1		1			3
Suffocation (fell into ore chute)							1			1			2														
Kicked by a horse																			1	1						2	
Tools (In the handling of picks, axes, crowbars, drills, etc.)												1	1		3	2	3	5			1	1		6		21	

Explosion of chemicals, gases, etc													1			1		1	1	1	1	1		1	8
Struck by flying material																				6	3	6	4	2	21
Strained by lifting heavy material																						2			2
Total	16	7	18	14	8	8	11	12	13	17	15	13	152	29	43	49	52	64	42	56	56	52	62	62	52	619

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

Explosion of dynamite	5	22	3	1		12	4	1			1	1	50	8	6	3	2	2	9	1			2	2	2	37
Falling material (rock, rails, etc)	3		1	6	2	1		2	1	2	1		19	2	2	3	11	2	3	1	2	1			1	28
Collisions, (railway)	1				1	1							3	3				1	1							5
Struck by a train	1				2		1						4													
Runover and crushed by cars		1		2	1	3							7				1	3	3		1	1		1		10
Mangled by machinery (steam shovels, cranes, track laying machines)				1			1						2				3	2							1	6
Overcome by tunnel gas					2								2								3		2			5
Cave-in					1								1													
Derailment								1		1			2		1			1		5	1		2			10
Explosion of gasoline																	1					2				3
Fall																1	1	2					1			5
Injured in the handling of tools																		1								1
Burned																		1								1
Total	10	23	4	10	9	17	6	4	1	3	2	1	90	13	9	7	19	15	16	7	7	4	7	3	4	11

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—BUILDING TRADES.

Falls	2		4	4		2	1	9	2	6	9	2	41	7	7	9	5	6	13	14	11	20	18	15	12	137
Falls due to collapse of scaffolds, etc	1				1	1	1		1		2	2	9	4	1	3	1	6	7	4	9	7	5	12	4	63
Crushed by machinery, elevators, hoists, cranes, etc	1	1							1	1	1		5		1	6		11	2	11			1			32
Electric shock	1				1		3						5					1			2		1			4
Falling material		1	1	1	1		1	1	5	7		2	20	2	1	2	2		3		5	7	11	3	3	39
Burns and scalds		1			1								2	1			1		1							3
Overcome by gas					1							1	2													
Electrocution								1				1	2													
Flying material									1	3			4										1			1
Explosion of dynamite											1		1													
Cave-in										3			3										2	1		3
Explosion of gasoline, gas, etc														1										3	1	5
Stepping on a nail														1												1
Tools, (in the handling of saws, axes, adzes, knives, etc.)															1							1	2	2		6
Injured by coming in contact with machinery																1	2				1					4
Total	5	3	5	5	5	3	6	11	10	20	13	8	94	16	11	21	11	24	26	29	28	35	41	36	20	298

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—METAL TRADES.

Causes	Number of Accidents according to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Contact with machinery	1	1	2	1	5		3	1		2	2	1	19	17	27	30	32	29	25	29	38	36	30	44	37	397
Falls	1			1	3		1			2	2	1	13	12	12	12	9	16	16	18	8	6	16	15	12	152
Falling material			1		2	1	1		2	2	2	2	13	20	24	45	31	36	39	34	29	32	37	21	23	372
Crushed by elevators	1	1		1			3		1	1			8	3		1				1			1	2	1	9
Drowned	1												1													
Burned by molten metal, etc					1				1	1		1	4	10	9	12	21	12	12	11	9	10	10	15	13	146
Electric shock	1	1	2		2	4	3	4	1	1	3	2	24	2	1	3	1	5	1	1	8	6	3	1	2	34
Scalded, and burned by gasoline, acid, etc.	1			1			1		3				6	2	4	4	4	1	3	1	3	1				23
Struck by flying parts of machinery, belts, etc	1	1			4		1	1			1	1	10	9	10	8	6	6	6	7	3	3	9	4	9	80
Overcome by gas fumes, heat, etc				1									1	2		2					1					3
Run over and crushed by cars						1		1			1		3	1	2	1	3	3		6	1	2	2	3	2	26
Drowning							1						1						2							2
Explosion of gas, gasoline, water gauges, etc														1		3	3	3	2	2	1	1				16
Injured in the handling of tools														9	5	5	3	4	6		2	5	4	4	1	48
Stepping on nails, cut by glass and pierced by wire, etc															1	1	1		5		2	1	3			14
Strained, lifting material																				1		2			3	6
Kicked by a horse (blacksmith)																					1	1	1			3
Injured by a cave-in															1								3			4
Total	7	4	5	5	19	6	14	7	8	9	11	8	103	88	95	127	114	115	117	111	105	106	137	105	104	1326

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—WOODWORKING TRADES.

Machinery	1		1										2	12	7	9	13	13	10	11	9	14	12	9	11	130
Struck by pieces of lumber thrown from machines		1					1		1	1		1	5	6	4		2	2	2	4	1	1	1	3	2	27
Struck and crushed by elevator							1						1		1							1		1		3
Pierced by slivers of wood								1					1													

Scalded and burned														1							1	1		1	1	5
Falling material														3		1		1	1	1	2		1			10
Falls																1		1	1	1	1		1		1	7
Tools (in the handling of same)																			2							2
Totals	1	1	1				2	1	1	1		1	9	22	12	11	15	17	16	17	14	17	15	14	15	185

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—PRINTING TRADES.

Injured in the operation of machinery																1		3		2	2	1	1	1	3	14
Injured, tripped in hole in floor																1										1
Falling material																		1		1	1			1		4
Burned																							1			1
Total																2		4		3	3	1	2	2	3	20

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—CLOTHING TRADES.

Mangled by machinery														1	3			1		1		2		1	1	19
Explosion of gas														1												1
Fall																					1					1
Scalded																									1	1
Total														2	3			1		1	1	2		1	2	13

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—TEXTILE TRADES.

Mangled by machinery										1	1	1	3	2	4	4	5	3	6	2	2	2			2	32
Died of blood poisoning resulting from injuries		1											1													1
Crushed under piece of machinery while moving same						1							1													2
Struck by flying parts of machinery, belts etc																						1				1
Crushed by elevators														1												1
Injured by a fall																1	3									4
Injured by falling material																				1		1				2
Electric shock																									1	1
Total		1				1				1	1	1	5	3	4	5	8	3	6	3	2	1			3	41

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—FOOD AND TOBACCO PREPARATION.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																													
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.																
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Mangled by machinery			1		1					1			3	3	2	3	3	2	6	4	1	4	7	4	4	43
Crushed by falling ice				1									1													
Collapse of wall of factory					2								2													
Electrocuted						1							1													
Crushed by elevator										1			1			1			1	1	1	2	2			8
Fall																2	1	1			2	1			1	8
Explosion of gas																1		2			1			1		5
Crushed by falling wall of factory																		11								11
Overcome by fumes (gas, ammonia, etc.)																			1							1
Burned and scalded																				1	1	1		1		4
Cut by bursted bottle																									1	1
Total			1	1	3	1				2			8	3	2	7	4	16	8	6	6	8	9	6	6	81

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—STEAM RAILWAY SERVICE.

Run over by trains and locomotives	7	5	5	4	11	5	9	9	16	7	6	7	91	7	6	7	2	13	8	11	13	14	6	7	10	104
Struck by trains and locomotives	7	2	3	2	4	5	3	6	3	7	10	5	57	13	5		1	6	11	9	10	4	5	12	14	90
Collisions	9		4	4	1	5	10	10	2	4		6	55	22	5	7	7	20	18	16	27	10	13	13	16	174
Derailment	5	2	1	3		1	6	1			5	1	25	6	11	6	3	12	11	14	18	5	5	16	8	115
Fell, jumped or thrown from locomotives and cars	3					2	3	2	3			2	15	25	16	8	11	19	19	9	17	16	18	16	15	189
Crushed by and between locomotives and cars	3	4	3		3	2	4	2	4	8	6	2	41	15	5	5	8	15	10	19	7	19	30	18	9	160
Killed or injured by shop machinery, tools and appliances on rolling stock	3		2		2		1	1			1	1	11	22	15		11	13	29	15	20	20	25	20	20	210
Burned or scalded	1			1									2	4	3	4	2	3	3	9	5	6	3	4	6	52
Struck by falling material		2	2	1	1		1	2	2				11	22	7	2	18	32	38	44	39	38	52	37	28	357
Struck object when passing same				1	1				1	2		1	6	1	3				2	4	6	3	3	1	6	29
Drowned and injured as the result of falling from structures					1		1						2													

Trampled by stock																								1		1
Falls							2	2	1	2		1	8	17	5	2	5	11	23	31	17	13	12	17	30	183
Shot while ejecting tramps from train and railway premises							1		1				2									1				1
Electrocuted								1	2				3													
Explosions of dynamite									1				1						2	1	1	6				10
Explosion of locomotive boiler, water gauges, etc											1	1	2			3			2	2				2		9
Explosion of gas, gasoline and chemicals, etc														3			2		1		1		3	1	1	12
Flying material														4	7			10	12	11	18	13	12	9	6	102
Sprain and strained														1	1				2				1	4		9
Struck by runaway horse at level crossing														1									5			6
Injured by stepping on nails and pierced by slivers, wire, etc														4				3	3			1				11
Crushed by an elevator														1												1
Run over by baggage truck														1								1				2
Frozen, due to exposure to cold														1										1		2
Total	38	15	20	16	24	20	41	36	36	30	29	27	332	170	89	44	70	157	194	195	199	170	193	178	172	1831

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—ELECTRIC RAILWAY SERVICE.

Collision (street cars and other vehicles)		1					1				2		4	2	3	4				1	4	3	4	1		22
Falling material					1								1						1		1			1		3
Fall from street cars and repair wagons						1		1		1			3	1			1				3	3	3			11
Struck by street car						1	1						2	1						1						3
Crushed by and between cars							1		1				2		1	1				2	1					5
Run over by cars								1					1													
Electric shock									1				1				1									1
Injured by rope of trolley pole and in motor gear														1				2			1					4
Struck by handle of brake														1												1
Struck by flying material, glass, etc														1												1
Scalded																								1		1
Burned (due to blowing out of controllers and fuses)															1							1				2
Injured in the handling of tools															1											1
Struck by horses and vehicles stepping off car																1										1
Struck object when passing same														1				1	3		1	3				9
Derailment																					1					1
Struck by missiles thrown at car																						1				1
Total		1			1	2	3	2	2	1	2		14	8	6	6	2	3	4	4	12	11	7	2	1	66

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Falling from, run over and crushed by wagons, carts, and other vehicles	1	1	1	2	3		1		2	3	2	4	20	1	3		3	6	7	10	10	10	5	0	7	65
Collision with street cars and other vehicles	1				1							1	3		7		4	9	6	10	5	6	8	10	8	70
Struck overhead objects when passing same	1												1													0
Struck by steam and electric railway trains			1	1				1	1		2	1	6	5	4	1	1	1		2	3	1	2		2	2	22
Fall			1					1					2													0
Runaways					2								2	1		1		1		1	4	1	2	1	3	14
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses			1	1				1				1	4	1		1	1	3		4	4	1	2	1		17
Buried under falling coal				1									1									1	2			3
Struck by handle of crank on coal cart				1									1													0
Drowning (falling from wharf, landing scow)													0													0
Falling material (handling goods, etc.)							2						2													0
Crushed by furnace hook								1				1	2		2	1				3	3			3		12
Electric shock due to falling trolley wire													0	1												1
Struck by explosion													0									1				1
Total	3	4	5	2	6		5	3	2	5	3	7	45	9	13	5	9	19	16	30	23	25	17	16	20	202

CAUSES OF ACCIDENT—PUBLIC EMPLOYEES.

Falls	1			1									2	7	1	3	7	5	1	5	6	6	7	2	3	36
Crushed and cut by falling material (walls, debris, glass, etc.)			1	1									2	9	1		3	4	1	3	2		2	5	4	31
Overcome by smoke, gas fumes, etc			1	2				1					4			5	7	7		1	11	2	1		5	43
Struck by handle of valve			1										1													0
Shot while making an arrest				1		1	1			1			4													0
Burned (lighting fire and otherwise)													0		1	5				1			1	2	2	12

Shot by prisoner attempting an escape												1			1																
Thrown from, run over and crushed by fire apparatus													1	1	3	5	5		4	3		3		3	1	4	31
Collisions of fire apparatus with street cars, obstacles, poles and other vehicles															2		1		2	1	3	3	3	2	8	2	27
Struck by squirming hose															4			1	1				3			3	12
Struck by crank of automobile															1											1	2
Gashed by a suspended hook															1									1			2
Injured by stepping on nails, glass, etc															2	1	1							2			6
Kicked and otherwise injured by horses																1	1			1			1	1		2	7
Explosion of gasoline, chemicals, etc																3							2	1	1		7
Injured sliding down fire station pole																1											1
Frozen (fighting fires)																1											1
Strained (lifting heavy material, etc.)																1		1									2
Injured in the act of stopping runaway horses																	3	1			3						7
Assaulted by thugs (shot or otherwise injured)																	2		1		1	1	2	2	1		13
Electric shock																	1	1	1								3
Injured by machinery (road rollers, crushers, etc.)																		1		1							2
Injured by street cars and other vehicles (street cleaners)																			1					1			2
Totals	1	3	4	1	1	1	1		1	1		1	15	29	16	27	22	26	8	17	33	19	24	24	21	266

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS- MISCELLANEOUS SKILLED TRADES.

Crushed and struck by elevators	1	2		1		2			1			2	1	10	3	1	2	1			7	2		1			20
Electric shock	1											1		2											1		4
Falling material	1					1						2		4	1	2	2	1	1	1			1	2	6	2	22
Drowned	1							2						3													5
Suffocated by gas in an elevator		1												1													1
Contact with machinery			1	1	1	1		2				1		7	10	4	6	5	6	4	12	5	9	7	12	5	85
Explosion of gas, gasoline, chemicals, etc			1										4	5	3				3	3						6	15
Overcome by smoke and gas fumes				1			1							2			1				3						4
Explosion of chemicals				1										1				2					1	2			5
Flying and falling parts of machinery				1										1		1	1	2	1	2		1	1				9
Fall					1			1		1	1	1	5		2		1	4	1	4	4		5	4	3	3	31
Premature explosion of dynamite					1		2			3			6				1		3	1				7	1		13
Scalded						1					1	1	3				1	1			1		1			1	5
Struck by swinging object							1						1														
Burned (by fire, acid, etc.)																	1		1			2		2	1	2	12
Injured in the handling of tools																	2		1								3
Total	4	3	2	5	3	5	4	5	1	4	8	7	51	19	8	18	16	20	15	27	10	21	25	27	19	225

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—LEATHER TRADES.

Causes.	Number of Accidents according to Months.																								
	Fatal.													Non-fatal.											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Mangled by machinery	1			1									2		2		1			2			2		5
Electrocuted				1									1										2		2
Explosion of boiler, gasoline, benzine, etc.														1											1
Falling material																			1						1
Tools (knives, etc.)																				1					1
Total	1			2									3	1	2		1		1	2	1		2		2	12

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—NAVIGATION.

Drowned (falling overboard, off wharf and upsetting of boats)		1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	1	9	8	34												
Falling onto deck or into hold of vessel and from wharf	1				1		1	1	3	2	2	2	13	5		2		1	1	2	2	4	4	1	2	24
Crushed between vessel and wharf				1							1		2								1		1		2
Collision of vessels						1					8		9												
Contact with machinery of vessel							1					1	2							2	2	1		3	1	9
Scalded and burned								1					1							1	1					2
Crushed by hawser of vessel									1				1												
Falling material (cargo, etc.)									1		1		2		3	3				1	1		4	1	2	15
Electrocuted										1			1													
Exposure											2		2													
Suffocation in hold of vessel											1	1	2													
Struck while handling cargo														1			5	3								9
Explosion of gasoline																									1	1
Total	1	1	1	3	3	5	4	4	7	4	24	12	69	6	3	5	5	4	1	6	7	5	9	5	6	62

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS—UNSKILLED LABOUR.

Machinery (mixers, etc.)	1	1	....	1	2	....	3	....	1	1	....	2	12	1	1	2	1	....	2	2	....	3	3	2	1	18
Explosion of dynamite	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	1	....	7	....	....	2	....	1	1	....	....	3	....	....	1	8
Cave-in	1	2	1	....	....	....	5	3	1	2	....	....	15	1	....	....	1	....	2	7	11	6	....	2	....	30
Falling material (earth, rock, lumber, parts of machinery, etc.)	1	3	2	1	3	....	8	4	4	....	2	2	30	....	3	....	4	4	5	1	6	8	5	8	10	54
Fall	1	1	3	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	3	11	2	3	3	1	....	1	....	2	3	5	4	3	27
Tools	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	4
Drowned	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Overcome by gas fumes	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3
Explosion of gas, gasoline	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3
Burns and scalded	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	4
Electric shock	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	3
Crushed by and between cars, wagons, etc	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	2	....	4	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Run over by a train	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Crushed by elevators	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Struck and run over by street cars and other vehicles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	1	1	1	2	8
Injured by flying material	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
Strained by lifting heavy material,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Total	6	8	11	2	8	4	19	8	10	8	6	7	97	6	7	8	7	6	14	12	20	25	18	21	21	165

IX.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF *LABOUR GAZETTE* AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The *Labour Gazette* is mailed chiefly from the Government Printing Bureau, under the supervision of the Department of Labour, this work necessitating the preparation of a mailing list and its constant revision, also the enclosing and addressing of copies of the *Gazette* each month to names and addresses given on the mailing list. To expedite delivery, the copies of the *Gazette* are sorted and distributed into mail bags, suitably labelled, for their destination in the several localities throughout the Dominion.

In addition to copies of the *Gazette* mailed regularly each month to subscribers, or as exchanges, etc., copies of the *Gazette* are sent from time to time as samples. Single copies are also mailed from day to day in reply to requests for the same, or in connection with answers sent by the department to inquiries on subjects which may have been dealt with, either in part or whole, in the *Labour Gazette*, but a limited number of copies already issued is kept on file for the same purpose.

During the fiscal year 1912–13, copies of the individual numbers contained in Volume XII and XIII of the *Labour Gazette* to the number of 165,985 were distributed, 138,596 in English and 22,609 in French; also 4,273 copies in English and 507 in French of individual numbers of the *Gazette* of previous years, or an average monthly distribution of 13,832.

In addition to copies of the *Labour Gazette* distributed there were mailed from the department 179 copies of bound volumes of the *Labour Gazette;* 1,421 copies of the Annual Report of the Department; 92 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into a dispute between the Bell Telephone Company and its operators at Toronto; 195 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907; 195 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into losses sustained by the Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., September, 1907; 139 copies of the report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada; 140 copies of the report of the Deputy Minister of Labour on his mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of immigration to Canada from the Orient; 89 copies of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into industrial disputes in the cotton factories of the Province of Quebec; 88 copies of the Report by the Deputy Minister of Labour on Industrial Conditions in the Coal Fields of Nova Scotia 1909; 51 copies of the Report of Special Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred 'Bill 2', an Act respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies; 91 copies of the Report of the proceedings of the Special Committee of the House of Commons to which was referred 'Bill 21', an Act respecting hours of labour on Public works, 1909–10; 475 copies of 'Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1890–1909, inclusive'; 169 copies of 'Comparative Prices, Canada and the United States, 1906-11'; 532 copies of 'Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1910'; 1,144 copies of 'Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1911'; 3,994 copies of the Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1911; 125 copies of Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906; 639 copies of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907; 8,000 copies of indices to Volume XII and other volumes of the *Labour Gazette;* also miscellaneous publications, including circular letters: bills and Acts of Parliament, copies of 'Hansard,' forms to correspondents of the *Labour Gazette*, contractors employed

in railway construction, etc., were distributed to the number of 2,530, making a total in all of 186,273 separate publications distributed by the department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, or an average monthly distribution of 15,522 publications, etc.

The following table is arranged to show by months the number and nature of the publications, etc., distributed from the distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year 1912–13.

TABLE showing number of copies of the "Labour Gazette" and other departmental Publications mailed from the Distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ended the 31st day of March, 1913.

Name of Publication.	Months.												Number of Publications distributed, 1912–1913.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Labour Gazette, individual copies, Vol. XIII, English	12,087	11,700	11,600	11,608	11,507	11,750	11,450	11,511	11,410	11,338	11,350	11,285	138,596
" " miscellaneous " " "	365	872	480	265	187	240	360	500	175	118	300	411	4,273
" " bound volumes " " "	72	6	6	4	11	12	6	12	28	12	8	2	169
" " individual copies, Vol. XIII., French	1,869	1,944	1,936	1,912	1,941	1,850	1,801	1,980	1,200	1,802	1,782	1,792	22,609
" " miscellaneous " " "	11	33	32	50	43	50	66	50	62	48	.....	62	507
" " bound volumes " " "	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	4	10
Annual Reports, English	182	173	100	116	73	40	63	155	120	134	120	75	1,351
" " French	11	5	4	4	4	.....	14	13	.....	10	12	13	70
Report of Royal Commission on Dispute between Bell Telephone Company and its employees, Toronto, Ont	9	11	6	6	6	3	12	6	8	8	8	9	92
Report of Royal Commission on the losses sustained by Chinese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots, September, 1907	17	16	12	21	20	12	20	13	16	13	12	23	195
Report of Royal Commission on the losses sustained by Japanese population of Vancouver, B.C., by riots September, 1907	17	16	12	21	20	12	20	13	16	13	12	23	195
Report of Royal Commission appointed to inquire into methods by which Oriental Labourers have been induced to come to Canada	16	13	13	16	12	3	11	9	12	12	12	10	139
Report of Deputy Minister of Labour, on mission to England to confer with British authorities on the subject of Immigration to Canada from Orient	16	14	13	15	12	3	11	9	12	13	12	10	140
Report of Royal Commission to inquire into Industrial Disputes in the Cotton Factories of the Province of Quebec	5	12	11	12	9	2	12	12	8	7	4	5	89
Report of Deputy Minister of Labour, on Industrial conditions in the coal fields of Nova Scotia, 1909	6	7	6	16	8	6	11	7	6	6	5	4	88
Report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Industrial and Co-operative Societies (Bill 2)	12	16	8	.....	4	.....	6	1	2	.....	.....	2	51
Report of SpecialCommittee on Bill No. 21, "An Act respecting Hours of Labour on Public Works"	7	5	2	3	4	40	25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
Wholesale Prices in Canada 1890-1909, inclusive	23	42	23	30	24	21	60	60	22	30	20	20	475
Comparative Prices, Canada and the United States, 1906–1911	11	12	8	16	21	4	60	8	6	12	10	1	169
Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1910	32	64	33	40	40	50	71	61	59	39	23	30	532

TABLE showing number of copies of the "Labour Gazette" and other departmental Publications mailed from the Distribution office of the Department of Labour during the fiscal year ended the 31st day of March, 1913.—*Continued.*

Name of Publication.	MONTHS.												Number of Publications Distributed, 1912-13.
	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Wholesale Prices, Canada, 1911	316	108	200	101	56	48	72	40	62	60	30	41	1,144
Report on Labour Organization in Canada, 1911	.....	.....	2,129	1,000	400	102	78	25	25	70	40	60	3,994
Copies of Conciliation and Labour Act, 1906	4	15	4	7	10	17	7	15	12	10	9	15	125
Copies of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907	32	47	51	48	39	30	62	31	134	57	38	70	639
Miscellaneous publications, documents, Bills, Acts of Parliament, Circular letters, forms, etc	244	216	301	200	89	104	201	189	300	200	186	300	2,530
Copies of the Index to Vol. XII of the *Labour Gazette*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000

Total publications, etc, mailed and distributed through the distribution office during the fiscal year	1912-13	186,273
" " " " " " " " "	1911-12	203,693
Decreased	1912-13	17,420

X.—THE CIRCULATION OF THE "LABOUR GAZETTE."

The *Labour Gazette* is published in both English and French, which necessitates the keeping of separate mailing lists and the printing of all notices and forms in both languages. The number of paid subscriptions to the *Gazette* received during the past fiscal year was 6,863, the total paid circulation on the 31st of March, 1913, being 8,062. All subscriptions were promptly entered and remittances acknowledged. The customary subscription notices and renewal forms were forwarded from month to month and mailing lists corrected and revised as occasion required. In addition to maintaining the regular list of subscribers, many sample copies were sent out from the department during the year.

In connection with the circulation of the *Labour Gazette* for the twelve months ending March 31, 1913, 6,614 letters were received and acknowledged, 4,444 of which had reference to subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette*, 414 to a change of address on the part of subscribers, and 1,766 to other matters.

For the same period, 19,441 pieces of mail matter were despatched from the circulation branch, representing 16,761 communications containing notices, accounts, or receipts for subscriptions; 1,232 other communications in connection with the circulation of the *Gazette*, and 1,448 parcels.

During the fiscal year 1912-13 the average monthly circulation of the *Labour Gazette* was 13,266 copies, of which 8,405 were on account of paid circulation,* and 4,861 to persons on the free and exchange lists.

The following figures will show the total circulation of the *Gazette* as it was on the last day of each of the fiscal years during the period from 1900 to 1913.

TABLE showing circulation of the *Labour Gazette* at the close of each fiscal year from 1900 to 1913, inclusive.

Year.	Annual Subscriptions.	Free and Exchange Distribution.	Total Circulation.
1900–1	4,391	2,158	6,549
1901–2	5,648	2,722	8,370
1902–3	7,748	3,046	10,794
1903–4	7,361	3,553	10,914
1904–5	6,645	3,717	10,362
1905–6	7,547	3,987	11,534
1906–7	8,033	4,105	12,138
1907–8	9,033	4,320	13,353
1908–9	9,338	4,472	13,810
1909–10	9,426	4,778	14,204
1910–11	10,035	4,799	14,834
1911–12	8,840	4,713	13,553
1912–13	8,062	4,861	12,723

*The actual number of paid subscribers at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, was 8,062.

The following summary will show by provinces the number of paid subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* at the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1913.

Nova Scotia	631
New Brunswick	235
Prince Edward Island	61
Quebec	1,960
Ontario	2,879
Manitoba	556
Saskatchewan	402
Alberta	583
British Columbia	568
The Territories	5
The British Empire (other than Canada)	86
Foreign countries	96
Total	8,062

FREE AND EXCHANGE LISTS.

Under the head of copies of the *Labour Gazette* sent as exchanges are included *Labour Gazette* sent to public departments of the governments, both federal and provincial, in this and other countries, and to the publishers of trade papers and labour journals, in exchange for their publications. On the free list are included copies sent to members of both Houses of Parliament, commercial agents, immigration agents, public libraries, boards of trade, libraries of educational institutions, local newspapers and the officers of organizations who supply from time to time information requested by the department. The following summary will show the number of copies mailed monthly on account of exchange and free lists:—

Exchange List.

Departments of Governments (including federal, provincial, British and foreign governments and their officers)	437
Trade papers and labour journals	143

Free List.

Public libraries and libraries of educational institutions	214	
Members of the House of Commons	221	
Members of the Senate	87	
Boards of Trade	273	
Newspapers	1,035	
Miscellaneous	114	
		2,524

Labour organizations—

Nova Scotia	138
Prince Edward Island	9
New Brunswick	84
Quebec (copies, English and French)	492
Ontario	764
Manitoba	147

Saskatchewan	113	
Alberta	157	
The Territories	1	
British Columbia	258	
		2,163
58 Correspondents of the *Labour Gazette* (3 copies each)		174
Total		4,861

REVENUE OF THE 'LABOUR GAZETTE.'

The revenue of the *Labour Gazette* is derived from the sale of single and bound copies, and from annual subscriptions. Single copies are supplied at the rate of 3 cents each, or 20 cents per dozen. Bound volumes of the *Gazette*, including the issues of each year, are sold at the rate of 75 cents per copy. The annual subscription rate is 20 cents, or when more than 12 copies are taken by the same person or institution, 15 cents.

The following statement of receipts from subscriptions, and from the sale of single and bound copies of the *Gazette* during the fiscal year 1912-13 shows that the net revenue derived from this source amounted to $1,377.57.

Statement of the Revenue of the Labour Gazette for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1913.

Amount received from subscriptions to *Labour Gazette*	$1,337 05	
Sale of single and bound copies	56 16	
Amount received up to June 30, 1912, for subscriptions to the *Labour Gazette* which have been held pending the identification of the remitters, and which is now being paid into revenue, as no claims have been presented for same	1 30	
		$1,394 51
LESS.		
Commission on subscriptions, and fees paid for postal notes transmitting same	$16 94	
		16 94
		$1,377 57